MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JULY 1986

Israel-Morocco

The talks between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II focused primarily on the Fes plan according to the joint Israeli-Moroccan communique carried by Tel Aviv IDF radio 24 July, and noted that the two sides made a thorough analysis of the situation in the Middle East and the conditions which could contribute to peace in the area. The communique revealed that the Moroccan king presented and explained the "advantages" of the Fes plan while Peres "clarified" his position on the plan and presented suggestions which he believed necessary for attaining peace. The sides also stressed that the talks were "merely an exchange of views" and "not at all intended as negotiations," the radio reported. In a statement upon his return from Morocco and broadcast by IDF radio, Peres praised the "extensive, frank, and very friendly" talks which he described as a "very important step" in the peace process. In a subsequent news conference carried by the radio, the king's "satisfaction" over the talks was noted by Peres, who nevertheless revealed that both sides realize that "there is a lot of territory to cover" and that "differences of opinion" exist.

Meanwhile, in a speech to the nation touching on the rationale and conclusions of his talks with the Israeli prime minister, King Hassan II said the meetings were conducted within the framework of the Fes plan, which he noted does not specify that contacting Israel within the plan's parameters is prohibited, according to Rabat radio. The king disclosed that Arab circumstances and Israeli circumstances dictated that he meet with Peres at this time, and he opined in particular that the "Israelis will change completely" in 4 months when the "extreme right-wing" Likud party is handed power. With regard to Arab circumstances, the king listed the various "problems" existing in the Arab world, including the various disputes and the Iranian-Iraqi war, and stressed his belief that his talks with Peres might once again force the Arabs to focus on the "essential problem," the Palestinian cause, and bring the Arabs together in a meeting in which the various inter-Arab disputes might dissipate and thereby allow them to "regroup their forces for confrontation."

Revealing Peres' rejection of the two main points of the Fes summit, namely, withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the PLO, the Moroccan monarch said he told Peres: "Good-bye, if the situation is as it is, then good-bye." Reiterating his contention that the talks were not negotiations but only a exploration of views, the king disclosed Morocco's intention to inform all Arab leaders on the talks, according to the radio.

Responding to a question at the aforementioned news conference that it "was not difficult to feel disappointment" in the king's speech, Peres said he disagreed with that assessment because of the fact that both sides agreed to further meetings and that a joint communique, although incorporating "different stands," was issued.

In further reaction to the talks, a Fatah Central Committee statement termed Peres' visit to Morocco a frank violation of Arab and Islamic summits which rejected any relations with Israel, Baghdad Voice of PLO reported. The statement condemned the visit, and asked the PLO Executive Committee to call for an Arab summit conference to face the issue, the radio continued. In Libya, meetings of Basic People's Congresses unanimously condemned the talks, calling them a shameful violation of the Oujda Treaty of unity between Libya and Morocco, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. The people insisted on "destroying" anyone who obstructs Arab unity, the radio announced. Elsewhere, the YAR president telephoned Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the same radio reported, adding that the two leaders discussed the adoption of an Arab stance toward "treason." The Amman paper *Sawt al-Sha'b* editorialized 24 July that Jordan's main responsibility in light of the Israeli-Moroccan talks is to prevent further splits in the Arab position so that those talks could not become another "Zionist penetration" and so that Peres could not achieve his objectives so readily, stressing that Jordan's stance vis-a-vis the Palestinian question remains "constant and unchanged," the paper opined that Morocco, which is not a direct party to the Palestine question, "cannot drag any of the concerned Arab countries to an unfamiliar approach" as long as those countries continue to adhere to the "constant principles for a just comprehensive peace."

Addressing the Majlis in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani discussed the role of "reactionary" Arab leaders in the visit of the Israeli prime minister to Morocco. Alluding to the Saudi monarch, King Hassan II, and others, Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared his certainty that the visit was planned behind closed doors by those who promote groups such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organization.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian artillery firing claimed "scores" of Iraqi casualties throughout the fronts 23 July, IRNA announced, citing a military communique. An Iraqi gunboat sunk in the Khawr 'Abdallah waters early the same day, Tehran radio's English service reported. For its part, Iraq announced further air attacks against an Iranian command headquarters and against two railway bridges, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Lebanon

Syrian officers informed Hizballah leaders of their determination to extend the security plan to the southern suburb at any price, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, which added that Hizballah has rejected the idea. Hizballah leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah reiterated his rejection of the security plan extension, the radio continued, noting that great tension has arisen due to a clash between Hizballah and Amal gunmen.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Arab Reaction to Peres' Visit to Morocco

'Text' of Fatah Statement

JN231715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Text" of statement by Fatah Central Committee on Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco — date not given]

[Text] The Palestinian revolution was surprised by Peres' visit, which is taking place while the criminal Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory is continuing and while Zionist occupation authorities are continuing repression against our people and proceeding with schemes of Judaization and settlement. The visit also takes place while the Zionist planes and Navy are launching brutal attacks against camps and assembly areas of our people.

The official reception of the prime minister of the Zionist enemy in Morocco constitutes a frank violation of Arab and Islamic summits which affirmed their rejection of any relations with the Zionist entity. These summits also affirmed support for the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights led by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

This serious step taken by Morocco comes within the framework of separate and bilateral solutions — the course rejected by our people and the Arab nation. At the same time, this course will create new divisions in the Arab arena which is in pressing need of cohesion and solidarity.

The Palestinian revolution announces its rejection and condemnation of this act. It appeals to the Arab nation and all fraternal countries to confront this violation of Arab and international consensus and to renew their commitment to the bases of common Arab action — the bases asserting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to establish an independent state on their national soil, and to return to their homeland. The Palestinian revolution asserts what has been agreed upon in Arab summits; namely, that a just and comprehenisve solution can be achieved through an international conference within a UN framework with the participation of permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned, including the PLO, on an equal footing with other parties.

In light of this Arab fragmentation, the Fatah Central Committee believes it is dutybound to ask the PLO Executive Committee to make an urgent call for an Arab summit conference to face this situation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Fatah Central Committee

PNC Spokesman Blames 'Arab Group'

JN231854 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A PNC spokesman has stated the following:

Peres' visit to Morocco is a link in a series of Arab defeats and a retreat from facing facts, giving things their true names, and confronting the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation with solidarity and frankness. The Arab summit resolutions are clear and stipulate no Arab country should have contact with the Zionist entity before Israel withdraws from occupied Arab territories.

Proceeding from this principle, we should not overlook the danger of this event and we should not underestimate its serious dimensions for the Arab situation. We should direct our attention to repeated Israeli statements that Israel will not withdraw from the occupied territories, especially Jerusalem, as well as to the fact that any contact with officials in Israel by any Arab official will mean a departure from Arab summit resolutions. Therefore, some Arab countries showed violent reactions by severing relations or the like.

But I ask: For how long will we continue our defeatism and deal with issues with mere reactions? For how long will obstacles hamper the convening of an Arab summit or any other real Arab solidarity in order to discuss our causes and frankly and objectively determine the steps we should take to deal with our central issue, Palestine, as well as all our issues? For how long will we continue to describe violations of our summit resolutions as treason without taking a practical position to straighten out things and move toward a sound solution that will achieve the higher Arab interest and save the kinfolk in the West Bank and Gaza Strip from the yoke of Zionism? While I denounce this event and warn of its results, I blame the Arab group, especially those who prevent solidarity and the convening of an Arab summit. I hope all of us will learn a lesson from what Al-Sadat did and from what is currently taking place so we can return to our senses and take honorable positions. We have been sufficiently exposed to humiliating situations.

Habash, USSR Official Discuss Visit

JN231310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Excerpt] A PFLP spokesman has stated that a meeting took place this morning between Dr George Habash and Dr Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed during the meeting what has been described as the serious effects resulting from King Hassan's meeting with Peres. They agreed on the need to confront this development aimed at generalizing the Camp David course in the Arab region. [passage omitted]

PFLP Attacks W. Bank 'Suspect Voices'

JN231406 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jul (SANA) — The PFLP has condemned the suspect voices of some personalities in the occupied homeland welcoming the traitorous step taken by the Moroccan king, who received enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on Moroccan territory. The PFLP Political Bureau spokesman said in a statement today that these suspect voices only represent the stand of a clique of suspect persons such as Ilyas Frayj and Hanna

Sanyurah, who are rejected by the Palestinian people in their heroic confrontation of the attempts to apply the Palestinian section of the treasonous Camp David accords.

The PFLP spokesman expressed the front's satisfaction with and welcome of the stands expressed by the patriotic personalities led by Bassam al-Shak'ah [former Nabulus mayor], who declared their condemnation and rejection of Hassan II's treason. The PFLP reiterated its warning to the suspect symbols of the dangers of continuing to deviate from the Palestinian people's national will.

Source Denies Klibi Foreknowledge

LD231613 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1529 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 23 Jul (KUNA) — A source close to the Arab League Secretariat General has denied that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi had prior knowledge of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' current visit to Morocco.

The source, who did not want to be named, told KUNA in reply to a question on this subject that the Arab League secretary general is currently making contacts with all member-countries regarding this issue.

PLO Radio Anticipates Further Blows

JN232011 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1750 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] O brothers: The Zionist enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco and his meeting with Moroccan King Hassan II are the beginning of an event which has really taken us by surprise. Although such events have become familiar, they painfully raise the following question: What then? We have to anticipate further retreating steps and even further alliances with the Zionist enemy because Washington wants to fight the PLO — a fight the United States wants to become a priority for the Arab countries' policies.

We have to anticipate further blows because Washington does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and because it does not want Yasir 'Arafat's plans for a solution or any solution other than a unilateral one aimed at cancelling the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights in order to entrench the Zionist occupation of Palestinian Arab lands and to turn the entire Arab region into a zone of U.S. interest and influence.

We have to anticipate further blows as long as Arabs escalate their differences, as long as principles of joint Arab action regarding the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's rights has ceased to exist, and as long as the convening of an Arab summit is impossible. We have to anticipate more blows as long as there are Arab capitals that base their alliances on antagonizing the PLO and as long as there are people who submit to U.S. conditions seeking unilateral solutions.

We have to anticipate further retreat, collaboration with the enemy, and treason against Palestine. Although these are our calculations and expectations, there is a bitter question: What then? Where are these Arab steps going? How far will King Hassan II go in allowing the fatal Zionist plots in the Arab nation? Why does King Hassan II reveal his scandalous relations with Zionist enemy leaders? This is a painful surprise. What an indifference to the nation's feelings, principles, and values! How indifferent are Arab rulers to Arab public opinion or the Arab nation's position!

What about the nation's martyrs and victims who fell for the sake of the Palestine question? What about the blood of the martyrs who fell to purify the Arab lands of the dirt of the Zionists? Why are these Zionists received in the Arab land with such simplicity? What about our resisting people in the occupied homeland who continue their difficult, bitter struggle to repulse the occupation from their Arab land? How will they forgive those who do not only refrain from supporting them, but also receive the Zionist enemy leaders? What will the Arab nation do in regard to this resounding scandal? Will the convening of an Arab summit remain impossible?

If the state of affairs continues as it is, which Arab capital will be officially visited by Shim'on Peres? Maybe Yitzhaq Shamir, the Likud leader, will visit some Arab captials when he assumes power from Peres, the Alignment leader.

Arab Conference in Damascus Ends, Issues Statement

JN231651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The meetings of the second session of the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat held under Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Party's delegation participating in this session, concluded in Damascus today. During the session a number of documents, including the future program of the Permament Secretariat and its stands on developments in the Arab arena, particularly the Moroccan regime's new treason of meeting with the Zionist enemy prime minister, were approved. Among the documents approved were the political report including a comprehensive evaluation of current issues, as well as the Secretariat's statement on the Egyptian 23 July Revolution anniversary.

The statement issued by the Secretariat at the end of its meetings affirms that the U.S. Administration, which adopts a policy of state terrorism and comprehensive hegemony, seeks to impose its policies upon the region through the expansion of the Camp David accords and the liquidation of the Palestine question. The statement adds that the conferees consider King Hassan II's meeting with Shim'on Peres in Morocco a step no less dangerous and treasonous than the steps of Al-Sadat. This step is not isolated from Arab reactionary moves coordinated with 'Arafat's clique for finding an acceptable political framework for liquidating the Palestine question.

The statement affirms the condemnation of the conferees and Arab masses of this treasonous step. It says this meeting is a new

link in the Camp David accords. It calls on Arab masses to confront this step and to obliterate its results.

The participants in the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference affirmed their stand alongside Syria's stands and steadfastness under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the face of the dangers threatening the Arab nation.

The statement also refers to the dangers of U.S.-Zionist threats against Syria, as well as to the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It affirms this is aimed at imposing capitulation upon Arabs. The conferees called for activating the pan-Arab front for steadfastness and confrontation, saying this constitutes an important step toward rallying Arab masses' resources in the battle of Arab destiny. They affirmed the need for the cohesion of Palestinian revolution forces with Syria and progressive Arab forces as an indispensable step to foil the current plot to liquidate the Palestine question.

The conferees praised Syria's support for fraternal Lebanon in helping it to overcome its ordeal and liberate the south from the Zionist invaders. The conferees highly praised Syria's sacrifices under President Hafiz al-Asad in defending the Arab nation's causes.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd Positions in S. Lebanon

JN231906 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The men of the Joint Palestinian-National Lebanese Forces have detonated remote-controlled charges under an armored vehicle belonging to Antoine Lahd's militias, an agent of the Zionist enemy, in Jazzin, southern Lebanon. The vehicle was completely destroyed and its occupants were killed or wounded.

The men of the joint forces used katyusha rockets to shell a military position of the agent Lahd militias in 'Ayn Ibil, southeast of Tyre, today. The rockets accurately hit the targets. The position was greatly damaged and many of the agent elements were killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Iraq's Ramadan, Saddam Message

GF231538 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1440 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here this afternoon Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister. During the meeting Ramadan conveyed to his highness the amir of Bahrain a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with current developments in the area, especially the Iraq-Iran war and Arab issues, as well as bilateral relations. During the meeting current developments in the Gulf and Arab arenas, Iraq's desire to enhance bilateral relations, and current international issues were reviewed. [passage omitted]

Ends Visit, Departs for Baghdad

GF231754 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1705 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, left Manama for Baghdad this evening after a brief visit to Bahrain, concluding his tour of a number of countries in the region. [passage omitted]

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Criticizes Peres Visit to Morocco

GF231055 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Jul (WAKH) — [passage omitted] Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* said that the Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco will not reach any positive results with regard to the settlement process and that it will only increase Arab divisions. Commenting on this visit the newspaper points out that it is natural not to expect a positive outcome from the visit. It says: For the peace process in the region to produce positive results regarding the restoration of Arab rights, it is necessary that all Arab parties concerned with the conflict, foremost of which is the PLO, take part in the talks. Such talks should also be preceded by a clear Israeli recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to establish an independent state.

The newspaper adds that any departure from Arab unanimity would only give rise to divisions and exacerbate the Arab differences which the Arab leaders have been trying for a long time to resolve in order to reach the minimum limit of solidarity. It points out that the Arab leaders long ago decided not to approve the style of direct negotiations with the enemy and not to reach partial settlements with it, because the Arab world can achieve nothing in its favor through this. The newspaper concludes its editorial by saying that the Arab world now more than ever needs to mend the crack in its ranks and that the Arab world cannot tolerate another factor of division and rupture.

KUWAIT

Government 'Appalled, Surprised' by Peres Visit

LD231300 Kuwait KUNA in English 1211 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 23 (KUNA) — Kuwait is appalled and surprised by reports of the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, an official Foreign Ministry source said here Wednesday.

The cource told the *Kuwait News Agency* that Kuwait once again affirms that any approach to settle the Palestinian cause, the prime Arab cause, should fall within the framework of collective Arab efforts.

He added that Kuwait reiterates its declared policies of support to regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Any move beyond this context will lead to more complications for that cause in particular and for the Arab situation in general, he said.

The source said Kuwait continues watch developments of that visit.

Ramadan Meets Kuwaiti Amir, Delivers Message

JN231245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1004 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jul (INA) — The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah met Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister here today.

During the meeting, Ramadan conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad dealing with bilateral relations, the latest developments of the Iran-Iraq war, and the current Arab situation. The letter underscored the need for joint Arab action to confront the challenges and conspiracies facing the Arab nation.

Ramadan told INA after the meeting that he had discussed with the amir fraternal bilateral relations. He said both sides expressed their satisfaction with the advanced relations between Iraq and Kuwait and emphasized their mutual desire to work for further developing and expanding these ties in all areas.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; and Brigadier 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs. On the Kuwaiti side, the meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Ramadan and the accompanying delegation arrived here late last night on a visit to Kuwait in the course of a tour of Arab Gulf states.

PDRY

CPSU's Kapitonov Concludes Visit, Issues Statement

GF231412 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, left Aden this morning following a visit to our country which lasted several days. During the visit he held talks with a YSP delegation led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, members of the YSP Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee; and the Soviet Embassy staff in Aden.

Comrade Kapitonov made a statement to ANA in which he expressed his sincere thanks to the party and the leadership of our country for the hospitality and the warm feelings accorded to him. He added that his meetings in the PDRY were useful and constructive where important issues were comprehensively reviewed within USSR-PDRY cooperation in all fields, especially party cooperation. He said that vital and urgent issues were discussed pertaining to developments in the region and in the world as a whole. Also discussed in detail were the YSP's activities and the efforts being made to overcome the effects of the events of last January and the economic difficulties facing the country, and to enhance the PDRY's prestige abroad. Comrade Kapitonov said that it has been confirmed that under the YSP's leadership great work is under way to normalize the situation in the country. He added that the Soviet side totally understands and supports the PDRY leadership's eagerness to consolidate the progressive democratic system and to pursue a policy of peace and good- neighborly relations.

In conclusion, he wished every success for the friendly people, the YSP, and the leadership of the PDRY in building a new society.

Statement Issued on Talks

GF231504 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Press Statement" issued at the conclusion of discussions in the PDRY between YSP officials and the CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Committee — read by announcer]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and comprising Yuli Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister, and Karen Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the PDRY from 19 to 23 July in response to an invitation extended to it by the YSP Central Committee. The CPSU delegation held discussions with Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister; Muhammad Haydar al-Masdud, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and first secretary of the party organization committee in Abyan Governorate; and other party and government officials in the PDRY.

Comrade Ivan Kapitonov delivered a message from the CPSU Central Committee to the YSP Central Committee. During the talks, which were characterized by an atmosphere of comradeship and total understanding, the representatives of both the CPSU and YSP reviewed the activities of each other's party in the fields of domestic and foreign policy. They also reviewed ways to develop the cordial relations existing between the YSP and the CPSU, and between the PDRY and the USSR. Both parties expressed satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the two parties. Both sides expressed the need to resume Soviet-PDRY cooperation in all fields.

While reviewing current international developments, both sides expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East region, and discussed other issues of mutual concern. The discussions affirmed that both the CPSU and the YSP have identical views on the most important international issues, including the struggle to maintain international peace and security.

The PDRY leadership expressed its full support for the Soviet line, which adheres to a policy of peace, and the Soviet peaceful initiatives which coincide with the fateful interests of peoples.

The Soviet side referred to the vital importance of the work which was implemented by the YSP and its leadership to enhance the progressive system of the PDRY, to consolidate the leading role of the party in the country, to rapidly eliminate the effects of the last January's events, and to normalize the sitaution in the country. Both sides affirmed the importance of complete and continuous implementation of the general amnesty resolution and other measures being taken by the YSP and the state leadership in the PDRY to unify the ranks of the party and to consolidate the cohesion of the people in accordance with parliamentary documents.

The PDRY leadership affirmed the continuation of the PDRY's peace-loving foreign policy which is against imperialism, and its firm determination to preserve good relations with all countries of the region, including neighboring countries, and to develop these relations based on peaceful coexistence, good-neighborly relations, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet party expressed its support for this policy. The CPSU delegation affirmed the existing invitation extended to the PDRY party and government delegation led by Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to visit the USSR.

Briefs

New Soviet Ambassador — Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received today at the Secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium the credentials of Comrade (Lachkov Elbert Ivanovich), candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, as the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country. [Excerpt] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jul 86 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets With PDRY Counterpart

LD231414 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 23 Jul — The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, held a meeting this afternoon at the Palace of Conferences with the PDRY foreign minister, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who is now visiting the Kingdom as part of the delegation accompanying PDRY Premier Haydar al-'Attas.

The meeting was attended from the Saudi side by Minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and the Saudi Ambassador to the PDRY Muwaffaq al-Dulayqan.

From the PDRY side, the meeting was attended Minister of Justice and Awqaf 'Abd al-Wasi' Salam and the director of the Arab homeland desk at the Foreign Ministry, Yasin Ahmad Salih.

King Fahd Calls on PDRY Leader

LD232044 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1540 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 23 Jul (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening called on PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium at his residence.

Delegation Departs 24 July

LD241043 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1018 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 24 Jul (SPA) — His Excellency President Haydar 'Abu Bakr al-Attas, chairman of the P sidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, and the delegation accompanying him left Jeddah at 1100 this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. [passage omitted]

YAR

Cabinet: Peres Morocco Visit 'Defiance' to Arabs

GF231858 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The cabinet held its regular session at 0900 today under the chairmanship of Brother Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. At the beginning of the session the cabinet discussed the issue of the legitimate Arab struggle against Zionism and imperialism and the requirements for such national action in order to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, to support the PLO, and to liberate the occupied Arab territories.

The discussion centered on developments in the Arab arena in view of the ill-fated visit to Morocco by the Zionist enemy's prime minister which our country has followed with the utmost concern. This visit comes at a time when the Zionist enemy continues the occupation of usurped Palestine and other Arab territories in the Golan and Lebanon, and the continuation of Israel's aggressive and conspiratorial acts against the Arab nation.

The government views this visit as a defiance to the feelings of the masses of the Arab nation, a departure from joint Arab action, and a violation of the Arab League charter and all resolutions of the Arab and Islamic summits concerning the Palestinian cause. The government believes that the visit was made to inflict grave damage on the central issue of the Arab nation and the efforts exerted to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue in accordance with the Arab summit decision.

The cabinet affirms the YAR's condemnation of all types of separate solutions which fall outside of Arab unanimity, and its call to the Arab countries to adopt a unified Arab stand toward this visit in a manner that will secure the preservation of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, their return to their homeland, the establishment of an independent national state on Palestinian soil, and the liberation of all occupied Arab territories. [passage omitted on other topics discussed]

Additional Reaction to Hassan-Peres Talks

Ghali: Welcome, If Fruitful

NC232130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2058 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Jul (MENA) — Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has described the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his talks with King Hassan II as an important event. In a statement to reporters following the OAU ministerial council meeting in Addis Ababa this evening, Ghali said that the visit is a positive development. Every sincere Arab, he said, must welcome this visit if it contributes to activating the peace process and brings it out of its stalemate, and if it helps the Palestinian people to regain their full legitimate rights and makes Arab governments face the facts realistically and without sloganeering.

AL-AKHBAR Counsels Patience

NC230510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *Al-Akhbar* calls on all who condemned and denounced the meeting between Morocco's King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to wait and exercise self-restraint until the outcome of the visit is clear. In Thursday's edition, *Al-Akhbar* says that King Hassan certainly had his reasons for permitting the visit. It was not merely intended to create a political sensation, for the king is a man noted for his shrewdness and experience and, at the same time, is the chairman of the ICO and the Committee for the Liberation of Jerusalem.

Al-Akhbar wonders what the Arabs want, in terms of the Middle East crisis. Don't they want a comprehensive settlement, including resolution of the Palestinian issue? The paper asks: How can this goal be achieved? Aren't negotiations the way, particularly as some parties concerned in the issue, such as the United States, Israel, and Britain, do not support the idea of an international peace conference and instead seek direct negotiations?

In conclusion, *Al-Akhbar* notes that the Moroccan king's action is, in fact, an attempt to move on the Palestinian issue. It seems, however, that the situation will only grow more complicated and the problem more difficult, which is, naturally, in Israel's interest.

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Mubarak, Supreme Soviet Exchange Cables 23 Jul

NC231232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1142 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following congratulatory cable on the anniversary of the 23 July Revolution from the members and presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. On the occasion of Egypt's national day, which falls on the anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution, please accept, Your Excellency, our most sincere congratulations and best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Egyptian people. We express our belief that the rapid development of Soviet-Egyptian relations is in the interests of both countries, and will strengthen international peace and security.

President Mubarak replied with the following cable of thanks:

Your Excellency President Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It gives me great pleasure to send Your Excellency and the members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium my deepest thanks for your congratulations on our country's national day. I offer best wishes to you, and to the friendly Soviet people, and hope for their continued progress and success. We thank you for your belief that the strengthening of bilateral cooperation on sound bases will benefit our two peoples and serve the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Saddam Receives Lebanese Ba'th Party Delegation
JN231151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Comrade Saddam Husayn, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Iraq, received here today Comrade 'Abd al-Majid al-Rafi'i, secretary general of the party's Regional Command in Lebanon; Comrade Radi Farahat, deputy secretary general of the party's Regional Command; a number of members of the party's Regional Command; and senior cadres of the party in Lebanon.

Ramadan Returns From Gulf Tour, Makes Statement
JN231909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Bagdhad this evening at the conclusion of a 2-day tour which took him to Qatar, the UAE, Kuwait, and Bahrain.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said he conveyed messages from President Saddam Husayn to the leaders of these countries dealing with the importance of exerting effective and serious efforts to achieve a cohesive Arab stand and strengthen fraternal ties between Iraq and these states to confront the successive challenges and plots to which the Arab nation is exposed. He indicated that the heads of the states he visited asked him to convey their greetings to President Saddam Husayn as well as their pride in their ties with Iraq and their joint desire to strengthen and promote them in all fields.

Taha Yasin Ramadan described his talks with the leaders of these states as fruitful and very successful and said they were permeated by a common understanding of the dangers facing the Arab nation. The need for a pan-Arab stand to repulse the repeated attacks on Arab territory was stressed and the gulf leaders expressed their support for Iraq's peaceful stands and defense of its territory and sovereignty. He stressed that the leaders of the countries he visited expressed their concern for Arab solidarity, particularly at this critical stage when attacks are being intensified and when some Arab rulers are siding with those committing aggression against the Arab territory, as is the case with the Syrian and Libyan rulers' treasonous stands in support of the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan was accompanied by a delegation comprising Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and some other officials.

Communique No 2,300 Reports Air, Ground Attacks
JN231656 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,300 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 July 1986]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Iraq is scoring one victory after another, challenging its criminal enemies through wisdom and power. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. [passage omitted] Our brave pilots carried out the following missions today:

a) At 1040 [0640 GMT] today, our planes penetrated Iranian airspace near the capital, Tehran, and raided an extremely important military target — the Yarjin arms and ammunition factory. They poured down their bombs on it, leaving it in debris, flames, and smoke.
b) At the same time, other Iraqi planes raided an iron and steel plant called Mobarakeh near Esfahan, destroying its equipment and installations.
c) At 0825 today, our planes launched a destructive raid on the Musak camp and its installations.
d) At 0949 today, other planes launched a bold raid on a command headquarters belonging to the rascal Khomeyniites.
e) At 1236 today, our planes launched a successful raid on the Taleh Zang railway bridge.

f) At the same time, other planes dropped their bombs on another railway bridge north of the Taleh Zang bridge.

After carrying out all their heroic missions, our brave pilots returned safely to the homeland, proud of the splendid victory granted by God. God bless the men of our Air Force — command, pilots, officers, and other ranks. A people and an army led by hero Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, will only know glory and victory with the help of God the almighty.

2. Our hero fighters in the II Army Corps central sector confronted an enemy group that attempted to approach our forward positions. They inflicted losses on it, and the enemy was seen evacuating its dead and wounded. Two vehicles and one ammunition dump were destroyed and seven 40-mm tubular launchers, six machine guns of various types, three 60-mm mortars, and four Kalashnikov rifles were seized in the same sector.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded an enemy column consisting of a number of vehicles, hitting some of them and killing or wounding some enemy soldiers. Elsewhere in the same sector, one RPG-9 gun was destroyed and two enemy soldiers were killed.

4. Seven Kalashnikov rifles, one GC rifle, and a quantity of ammunition and equipment were seized, and one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

5. The forces of the clique of vice and rancor shelled the Abu al-Khasib district and the villages of Khurmal and al-Shihabi with long-range artillery, damaging one house in the Abu al-Khasib district.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 July 1986

Air Force Commander Says Raids Will Continue

JN240658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense, has stressed that Iraq will continue to destroy the vital and economic targets used by the Iranian regime to bolster its war efforts. Commenting on the Iraqi fighter planes' raids against military and strategic targets deep inside Iranian territory and near Tehran yesterday, Sha'ban said that Iraq will strike at vital targets deep inside Iranian territory any time it chooses. In his comment, published today by *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, Sha'ban said: Tell the renegade Iranian rulers that those brave men who selected to destroy military targets in your capital, Tehran, are capable of reaching all the dens of evil wherever they may be located in Iran.

Newspapers Assail Peres Visit to Morocco

JN230945 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The surprising visit and the need for Arab solidarity," the newspaper *Sawt al-Sha'b* says: In the melee of the huge events that are engulfing the Arab homeland and while the efforts of a sincere group of Arab leaders, foremost of whom is His Majesty King Husayn, are reactivated to clear the atmosphere among the brothers, to unify divided ranks within the framework of genuine Arab solidarity, and to build a unified Arab position, we witness the amazing event of Israel's Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' sudden visit to Morocco. This visit nullifies efforts to attain Arab solidarity, increases the rift among the brothers, and eliminates all the sincere aspirations designed to attain a just, genuine, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region. Regardless of the details of this visit and the talks which took place, whose contents have so far not been unveiled, it is certain that this constitutes a violation of all that was agreed on by the Arab leaders in all their conferences. This is a unilateral act which was executed in light of the disappearance of Arab solidarity, in the absence of a collective and comprehensive Arab move, and in the absence of a unified Arab position which Jordan has continuously been trying to attain to make the Arab leaders restore their responsibile role in the confrontation of the challenges and dangers that threaten the existence of this nation from ocean to ocean.

Regardless of the results of this sudden, vague visit, it will certainly not serve the interest of the Palestine question or the national interest. On the contrary, it will serve the goals and aspirations of the expansionist Zionist policy. This will also add a new factor to the other factors of Arab differences and disintegration which is demonstrated in increasing tension and difficulties in the Middle East region. We are also aware of the fact that Israel has always exploited any gap in the Arab position to entrench its gains and to perpetuate its ambitions.

Sawt al-Sha'b continues: The Arab supreme national interest entails, more than any other time, immediate action to contain the Israeli penetration attempt, represented by Peres' visit to Morocco, before the Arab rupture is further expanded and before it becomes difficult to treat. This can be done by paving the way for efforts to restore Arab solidarity whose absence gave the enemies the best opportunities to undermine the Arab house. We, in this country, announce frankly and on every occasion that any action designed to settle the Palestinian issue and to terminate the Arab-Israeli dispute can only be attained through Arab unanimity, commitment to the Arab summit resolutions, and within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all the Arab sides on an equal footing including the PLO and the five UN Security Council member countries and to be held under the UN umbrella.

Concluding, *Sawt al-Sha'b* says: The efforts to attain partial settlements and unilateral solutions neither have room in Jordanian policy nor are they in harmony with our national and pan-Arab aims.

Under the headline: "A Jump in a Vacuum," the newspaper *Al-Dustur* says: Undoubtedly the public visit by the Israeli prime minister to Morocco falls within the framework of the well-known clamorous, noisy political acrobatics which greatly exceed the genuine bases it could contain for a new serious stage in the desired peace process in the Middle East. Despite all the posts held by King Hassan II within the framework of the Arab and Islamic action, the Israeli prime minister realizes well that the political effect of Morocco on the Palestine question is not much greater than the geographic distance of the fraternal country — which is 5,000 km away from the lines of direct confrontation in the Arab Mashreq.

We could easily force ourselves to remain silent toward this new unilateral action had we believed for one second that Shim'on Peres — who will hand over his post to his successor Yitzhaq Shamir — really possesses a serious draft plan acceptable by Arab leaders or had we believed that the Israeli conduct toward the Palestinians convinces us that a positive change in the direction of peace could be attained. The past bitter experiences of those who adopted unilateral solutions and freely violated Arab unanimity taught us that they will only succeed in breaking up Arab ranks and consolidating the state of chaos and disintegration from which we are suffering.

Al-Dustur continues: It is sad that we today are facing a new move that will lead to results that are no less serious than the results of 9 years ago when extreme unilateral positions and lack of wisdom led to our current acute retreat and weakness. What will make the results snowballing from this unilateral initiative more grave is that the Arab situation is currently experiencing a stage of weakness we have not experienced since early this century. The disintegration that is taking root in the ranks of the nation is unparalleled in Arab history.

Concluding *Al-Dustur* says: We have no doubt that uniting the Arabs and reviving solidarity, which Jordan is eagerly and sincerely trying to achieve, is the only way to avoid total collapse. This is the only way to attain a just and comprehensive peace, which is aspired to by all countries in the region through international legitimacy and on the basis of a unified and a firm Arab position so that nobody will be allowed to adopt unilateral positions toward the Palestine question or will be allowed to tackle it in his own way.

Under the headline: "This Painful Blow," the newspaper *Al-Ra'y* says: Under no circumstances can the visit of the Zionist prime minister to Morocco be regarded a mere show. As intentions cannot be taken into consideration where political positions and decisions are concerned, the visit of Peres at this particular time and stage can only be considered an act that was planned for and perpetrated under Arab conditions which can be termed as suitable conditions to attain the minimum standard of solidarity, unity of rank and normalization of Arab relations. Moreover, the reception of the Zionist prime minister and the official talks held with the Moroccan monarch place the Arab nation again before the bitter experience of dealings with the enemy. By this we mean the experience of adopting unilateral positions. Everybody knows that this experience results in fiasco. Since this is the case with Egypt, how will it be with regard to Morocco, which has always had a limited role with regard to the

confrontation of the enemy? It does not appear that Morocco will be affected on the official level by any victories or defeats attained by its nation. If we exclude its role in the preparations for the bitter experience that fraternal Egypt is still suffering from, then its remaining role brings fear, raises questions, and needs to be considered with alertness, responsibility, and resolution.

The visit of Peres to Morocco has changed the equation, upset a lot of things and benefitted one side only, namely, the Zionist enemy. The Arab homeland will find itself faced anew with a long stage of restoring and normalizing relations among its countries and surmounting differences for the sake of the nation's supreme interests. After the Peres visit, the Arab homeland will find itself faced with a new dilemma in its attempts to convene the postponed summit to unify positions and efforts because there is someone who has impeded the process — which we hope will be powerful, effective, and capable of confronting the Zionist enemy.

Arab Soldiarity More Important Than Peres Visit

JN240652 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "To Prevent Israeli Penetration"]

[Text] Jordan has explained on the highest levels that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan monarch came as a surprise and that Jordan has not been acquainted with the background of this visit or the objectives sought through it.

Jordanian objectives and stand on the Palestine question, the need to reach a peaceful just, durable solution, and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab People's legitimate rights through an international conference attended by all the concerned sides including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, remain constant and unchanged.

Pan-Arab solidarity will undoubtedly remain an indispensable objective that should not be bypassed. Jordan's main duty in these circumstances is to avert further splits in the Arab stand so Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco would not become another Zionist penetration and so the Israeli prime minister would not acheive the objectives of the visit so easily.

Morocco cannot carry out any separate action toward the Palestine question, no matter what that action is, without consulting with Arab countries. Fraternal Morocco is not a direct party to the Palestine question. It, therefore, cannot drag any of the concerned Arab countries to an unfamiliar approach as long as these countries emphasize and adhere to the constant principles for a just, comprehensive peace.

This unchangeable Jordanian stand will be consolidated in light of the information which will become available on Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. The additional information, if there is new information, will not change the stand of Jordan or other Arab countries. It will only affirm these uncompromisable stands. Therefore, the importance of maintaining what is left of Arab solidarity in these circumstances is more important than Peres' visit because this solidarity prevents the occurrence of a new Zionist penetration of Arab ranks. This solidarity dictates to Jordan all its moves in all directions. The Jordanian stand will continue to be inspired by the nation's conscience, interest, and future.

AL-RA'Y on Morocco's 'Separate Step'

JN240804 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "Why...and For Whose Interest?"]

[Text] Surely, none of the Arabs or Muslims asked or authorized the king of Morocco to hold separate contacts and talks with Shim'on Peres. Therefore, the false dimensions of the Moroccan king's step fabricated by the Israeli propaganda associating it with his posts as chairman of the Arab League's current session, chairman of the Islamic Conference, chairman of the Committee for the Salvation of Jerusalem, and chairman of the possible Arab summit, are meaningless. The Arab League, Jerusalem, and all Arabs and Muslims have nothing to do with this deviationist step in terms of its meaning, timing, or results.

What is surprising in this heinous show is that it came at a time when intensive efforts are being exerted to clear the Arab atmosphere and to restore confidence among Arab leaderships, giving the impression that these efforts received a negative response.

Nobody can find a convincing reason for Morocco's dangerous and destructive action, especially since Israel hurried to affirm that the summit is not a result of any change in the Israeli stance. Shamir also affirmed that Peres is not entitled to make any concessions in his talks with King Hassan II. Moreover, assessing the summit, the Israeli cabinet's secretary said that it granted Israel further legitimacy in the Arab arena itself.

Thus, it is difficult to understand the dimensions of this suspect visit or to be convinced that its aim is exploring the road to peace. The road is clear and does not need exploration. It is represented by the convocation of an international conference and the acceptance of the principle of peace in exchange for land. Israel realizes this, but still rejects the conference and the principle. It still announces that it offered nothing new in return for this summit.

The Moroccan leadership knows that separate negotiations did not and cannot succeed in solving the Palestine question. It knows it has no excuse for making this separate step, especially since it is not the party that can decide on this issue. This fact cannot be changed by the Moroccan leadership's media clamor.

Final Session Held With Bahraini Minister

JN231240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib and Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad held a final session of talks at noon today during which they defined the

scope of media cooperation and coordination between the two countries in the fields of news reporting and the exchange of expertise in the various information fields.

The session was attended by the delegation accompanying Al-Mu'ayyad.

Sham'un Says Hassan 'Brave' To Meet Peres

NC241237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Former President [and Minister of Finance] Camille Sham'un believes that King Hassan II is brave and sincere in his work on behalf of Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian question.

He said that Hassan may have been hasty in agreeing to the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres without being assured of positive results. However, this does not justify boycotting Morocco and its king or creating a state of tepidity in Arab relations, as any indifference in these ties reflects indirectly on all Arab issues.

Al-Rasi, Birri, Kan'an Debate Security Plan

NC231729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon] met today and discussed the security plan. Kan'an and Minister Nabih Birri also debated the plan.

Sources close to the Amal Movement leader said today that the security plan has almost been finalized in principle. They noted that a military meeting will be held at Birri's house the day after tomorrow to put the final touches on the plan, particularly regarding the basic role to be played by the internal security forces. These forces will be deployed at fixed posts and will participate in joint patrols with 6th Brigade units.

Commenting on this, Eng 'Asim Qansuh [Arab Socialist Ba'th Party regional secretary] said that Minister Birri's visit to Amal Movement ranks and military cadres in the southern suburb yesterday was very important. The visit was meant to prepare and consolidate the entry of legitimate regular forces together with the Syrians into the southern suburb.

Asked if there is a specific date to move into the southern suburb, Qansuh said that Gen Kan'an's arrival yesterday, Minister Birri's visit to the southern suburb, and the Ministerial Committee meeting were all intended to prepare the atmosphere and preclude any mistake or unforeseen circumstances. He said that there may be a delay of 1 or 2 days but the plan will be eventually implemented.

150 Syrian Troops Arrive

NC240601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] We have learned that 150 members of the Syrian special forces have arrived in West Beirut in the last few hours. They were accompanied by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an. The Syrian troops are under the command of Colonel Jawdat, who led the unit responsible for implementing the security plan in Tripoli.

Amal, Hizballah Clash in Southern Suburb

NC232047 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A clash occurred in Burj Abi Haydar a while ago between Hizballah and pro-Birri Amal gunmen. One of them was seriously wounded. The situation has developed into tit-for-tat kidnappings and a state of great tension in the area.

It should be noted that deep disagreement has recently emerged between Hizballah and Nabih Birri regarding the extension of the Syrian security plan to include the southern suburb. Birri is the only Shi'ite to welcome the Syrian entry into the southern suburb, as he wishes to shore up his crumbling authority within the Amal Movement and the Shi'ite sect. However, Hizballah and Amal military cadres in the southern suburb do not want the Syrians in any shape or form. It should also be noted that Syrian officers informed Hizballah officials today of the Syrian command's determination to extend the security plan to the southern suburb at any price. Hizballah has rejected this and has not even given an answer to the Syrian officers.

Moreover, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has reiterated his rejection of the plan, because the means used could impede confrontation and self-defense, as he put it. He added that the suburb does not suffer from the sectarian problems and factional wars that West Beirut does. Shaykh Fadlallah said new problems might arise in the Palestinian camps.

Lebanese Forces, Army Clash in E. Beirut; 12 Dead

NC231649 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] It has been learned that a clash took place yesterday afternoon between units of the Army's 5th Brigade and the Lebanese Forces in the Juniyah-Aquamarina area.

Reports said that the clashes, in which tanks were used, were still going on late last night. The preliminary toll of the fighting is said to be 12 killed and many wounded. Large numbers of armed men were in evidence on both sides, and all roads leading to the area were closed. A state of panic prevailed among the citizens, who hurried to take shelter.

According to informed sources, these clashes rose from the conflicts going on in East Beirut. This area has begun to undergo a process of disintegration and division, following the calm which West Beirut is enjoying because of the security plan.

USSR Foreign Ministry Official Arrives, Sees Karami

NC241121 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Beirut today on a 24-hour visit. He will also visit Syria, Iraq, and Jordan. Mr Pasuvalyuk left for Government House at 1230, where he was received by Prime Minister Karami.

Peres Visit Linked to Bush Mideast Tour

JN231353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The treasonous step undertaken by the Moroccan king when he received Shim'on Peres and held talks with him about liquidating the Palestine question is a link in a serious conspiratorial scheme which Hassan II is implementing in favor of the expansionist Zionist plan. It was this scheme which led to Al-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and to several overt and covert meetings between the Moroccan king and the Zionist enemy leaders. All these meetings are a betrayal of the pan-Arab cause and a violation of the Arab League Charter and resolutions adopted by Arab summit conferences and all other Arab and Islamic conferences.

The Moroccan king's relations with world Zionism are old and any reading of the black record of these relations indicates Hassan II's involvement in the imperialist-Zionist plot and its implementation. He is the godfather of the Camp David plot and of the more dangerous side of Al-Sadat's treason, his relinquishment of the national rights of the Arab people in Egypt and the Arab nation's pan-Arab rights. King Hassan is not satisfied with attempting to divest the Arab- Zionist conflict of its essence, but also wants to philosophize and practice treason under the pretext that it is a point of view and helpful toward achieving, what he terms, peace. He is the advocate of the wicked attempt to justify treason by talking about coupling Arab funds with what he terms Zionist ingenuity, that is, the recognition of Zionist hegemony over the Arab nation's destiny.

It is no coincidence Peres' visit to the Moroccan king takes place at this particular time. This conspiratorial meeting, which is taking place with the encouragement and blessing of Washington, comes prior to U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the region. This is because Washington and Tel Aviv believe that the state of collapse which the Moroccan king's treason may bring to the Arab situation will be appropriate for Bush's success in imposing capitulation upon the Arab nation. These delusions ignore the basic fact that the Arab nation, its masses, and steadfast forces, headed by Syria, hold the key to the conflict with the Zionist enemy. This conflict will continue until a just and comprehenisve peace is achieved. An agent's treason cannot thwart Arab struggle or stop its progress. Al-Sadat's treason and the fate he subsequently met exemplify this. Hence, the Moroccan king's step is doomed to failure.

The Syrian Arab reply was immediate and decisive. All relations with the Moroccan regime were severed. This reply should be an example for all Arab countries which should act firmly and decisively in defense of Arab destiny and the Arab nation's causes. Syria, which stood strongly against the Camp David plot, encircled it, and prevented it from spreading, is determined to prevent the dirty hands which shook Zionists' hands from harming the pan-Arab issue of Palestine. It is fully aware that the masses throughout the great Arab homeland will turn the feelings of mammoth anger into an effective and influential stand encircling the plotters and agents, curbing their treason and deterring them, and meting out to them the severe punishment they deserve for their betrayal of the Arab nation and its struggle.

Progressive Front Statement on Morocco Meeting

JN231431 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Central Command of the Progressive National Front held a meeting at noon today under President Hafiz al-Asad. The Central Command issued a statement to citizens and masses of the Arab people on the Moroccan king's meeting with the enemy prime minister. Following is the text of the statement:

O brother citizens, O masses of our proud Arab people. The Moroccan king's meeting with the Zionist enemy prime minister in Morocco is an extremely dangerous turning point in our valiant Arab nation's long-term struggle against its Israeli enemy. It is also a continuation of the conspiracy concocted by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist movement to liquidate the Palestine question. The Moroccan king's step constitutes a prelude for subjugating the Arab nation, enabling the Israeli enemy to impose an expansionist policy on the region and compel the Arab masses to submit and surrender.

This conspiracy, whose chapters are being written in Morocco, did not start today. It started years ago when the king of Morocco began to undertake the dirty task by preparing traitor Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and his proceeding down the path of treason and capitulation with the Camp David accords. The king of Morocco pursued this task by various methods, among which were declared and secret meetings with Zionist enemy leaders and the hosting of a Zionist conference in Morocco.

O masses of our heroic people, the Central Command of the Progressive National Front believes that the imperialist and Zionist plot aimed against the Arab nation and its militant masses and its aspirations for liberation and unity is now taking new and dangerous dimensions. Those who fabricated the Camp David plot are now trying to breathe life into it after the great masses of our nation managed to contain, isolate, and prevent this plot from being expanded and generalized and after these militant masses managed to topple other plots which were about to see light, foremost being the 17 May accord of disgrace.

However, the Arab masses, who are shouldering their pan-Arab responsibility, are also able again this time to strike at and thwart this plot and to destroy it along with its perpetrators, thanks to the masses' pan-Arab awareness and belief that their conflict with the Zionist enemy is a conflict with imperialism and its allies. Although this conflict is a long-term one, the banners of victory are always raised by a justice based on the people's belief in it, protected by power, and consolidated by the ability to be valiant and to make sacrifices for the sake of Arab honor and dignity.

The Arab nation and its militant masses and the nationalist, progressive, and pan-Arab forces must confront this plot and thwart all its effects and results. The conspiracy is large and dangerous. However, the history of peoples is not made by

traitors and agents. It is made by those struggling for the sake of the cause of their homeland, people, and nation.

O citizens, the Central Command of the Progessive National Front urges the masses of our people and nation in Arab Syria and the entire Arab world to confront this plot while it is beginning, just as the masses confronted, contained, and foiled previous plots.The Central Command urges the masses to confront those conspiring against the holy pan-Arab causes of our nation, just as they executed the judgment of people and history on the ruler of Egypt who betrayed his people and nation. The masses are able to prove to the entire world that the Arab nation cannot relinquish its destiny and cannot submit to its enemies and that the major pan-Arab causes, headed by the Palestinian cause, cannot be subject to tampering and treason. This is so because it is the cause of the Arab future and pan-Arab destiny.

The Central Command of the Progressive National Front calls on the masses of our people and nation for a further rallying around the leadership of the first Arab struggler, Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and chairman of the progressive National Front —a leadership which embodies genuine and noble Arab values. It also calls for further steadfastness and struggle behind his historic leadership which has always proven it is the worthiest leadership for leading the Arab nation on the path of great pan-Arab battles.

The plot will not pass. The Arab nation will prove, as it always has that it is able to confront its enemies to shape a free and dignified life on their land.

[Dated] Damascus, 23 July 1986

[Signed] The Central Command ofthe Progressive National Front

Peres Return, Statements Reported

JN240639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned to occupied Palestine at dawn today. He announced at a news conference that he and King Hassan II have agreed that this meeting will continue in the future under other forms, especially since it is the continuation of a march and steps that had taken place between them in the past. He added that a joint communique will be issued in Israel and Morocco at noon today on theresults of his talks with the Moroccan king. He said that he views the visit as an important Israeli achievement and that his talks with King Hassan II will invigorate relations between Israel and the Egyptian regime.

Reportage on Peres Meeting With Hassan

Atmosphere 'Friendly'

TA231124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1055 GMT 23 Jul 86

["First voice report" by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, who accompanied Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on his visit to Morocco, from Ifrane on 23 July — recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met twice with Morocco's King Hassan in Ifrane, which is near Fes. A total blackout has been imposed so far on the prime minister's political talks with the monarch and on the political talks between ministerial teams and the prime minister's advisers. It is still not clear whether another meeting will take place between the prime minister and King Hassan.

The atmosphere here is very friendly, and Peres has been received royally. The king made several gestures to the prime minister. He came to visit Peres at the guest house and gave him a grand tour of his palace in Ifrane. This morning we toured with the prime minister and his hosts in [place-name indistinct] near the town of Ifrane.

The Moroccan newspaper, *L'Opinion*, published the fact of King Hassan's meeting with Shim'on Peres under a large headline, and the announcement on Morocco radio was very positive.

King Hassan is expected to address the nation on Moroccan television this evening. The talks are continuing here, and later in the day we will know whether another meeting between the prime minister and King Hassan will be held.

Third Meeting Possible

TA231631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] We open this newsreel with a telephone report from Morocco by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. The talks held so far between King Hassan II and Prime Minister Peres have been attended by Moroccan ministers and the Israeli prime minister's aides. King Hassan II is scheduled to deliver a speech to the nation in approximately 4 hours. Here is the report from Morocco.

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] Another meeting, the third one, may be held this evening between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II of Morocco. In Ifrane, everybody is awaiting the results of this third meeting, following the previous two sessions the Moroccan king held with the Israeli prime minister. Working sessions have been under way throughout the day and even now. On the Moroccan side, they have been attended by Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, and the king's political adviser, Reda Guedira. On the Israeli side, the talks are attended by Knesset Member Rafi Edri, who was one of the initiators of this meeting, the prime minister's political adviser, Dr Nimrod Novik, and the communications affairs adviser, Uri Savir. The working talks are still going on.

During the day, the prime minister toured the vicinity of Ifrane which is 50 km away from Fes in central Morocco, in the Atlas Mountains. This is a beautiful area, entirely covered with cedar trees. The reception accorded the Israeli delegation headed by the prime minister is regal and, here in Morocco, the land of King Hassan II, a regal reception has real significance.

The journalists accompanying the prime minister's entourage, the Voice of Israel team and the Israeli television team, cannot for the time being comment on the contents of the political talks because both sides agreed to impose a total blackout on the political part of the visit. We know that there are over 50 journalists from all over the world, including Arab countries, staying at a hotel not far from the suite where the prime minister is staying, who are also awaiting the results of this visit.

During the day, both here in the suite and at the king's palace, attention was paid to the positive reactions and to the less positive reactions to this visit, particularly from the extreme Arab countries.

Sometime today Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent a congratulatory cable to Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, from Ifrane on the occasion of Egypt's national holiday. In the cable, Peres wrote that he would not be attending the festivities in Tel Aviv this evening because he is busy carrying out another step and another mission on behalf of peace. He added that he fully agrees with President Husni Mubarak that the 40-year-old dispute should be brought to an end. President Mubarak's warm reaction to Peres' visit in Morocco, the prime minister wrote, has made him very happy. [end recording]

'Source' Details Talks

TA231835 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1808 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Some of the Moroccan media, including the opposition papers and commercial radio stations, today began to give brief reports about the Israeli prime minister's visit in Ifrane. For the time being, it is not yet clear whether a joint communique summing up the visit will be issued or whether the blackout on the talks remains in effect. Israeli sources have so far remained silent but a Moroccan source made some remarks to our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari.

[Ya'ari] Here are some remarks from a Moroccan source: First, King Hassan had expected Peres to bring something new, albeit minor, on the Palestinian question to Ifrane. The Moroccans have so far reported — and this report is several hours old — that Hassan has not yet heard what he wanted from Peres.

Second, the Moroccans argue that they received tacit rather than specific approval for the meeting from several Arab elements, including Saudi Arabia. According to them, the mandate Hassan assumed is based on the Fes plan which was adopted by the Arab summit some 4 years ago. The main gist of this plan refers to a comprehensive withdrawal and the establishment of a Palestinian state in exchange for implicit recognition of Israel. We were told this evening that the Moroccan king wanted to explain to

Peres how progress could be made based on the Fes plan by means of an international conference, perhaps on Moroccan soil. However, there has been no withdrawal whatsoever from King Hassan's position in principle in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Third — and this is how the Moroccans highlight the importance of the meeting — Hassan has now put the ball in Israel's court. He told Peres that there is Arab willingness to conduct negotiations, that the doors are not closed, and that Israel should give its answer.

Fourth, the reactions in the Arab world so far do not worry the Moroccan Government. The Moroccans are particularly encouraged by the lack of compliance with Syria's call to impose a boycott on Morocco. However, they emphasize that following the impressive achievement of the visit itself both sides will have to tread cautiously about the future.

In his speech tonight, King Hassan will appeal to Arab public opinion and explain his move, mainly to prevent any misunderstandings about the gap between what Morocco wants and what Israel is prepared to give.

Working Papers Approved

TA240815 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 pp 3, 8

[Report by special envoy to Morocco Dr Amnon Kapeliuk]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II decided in principle to hold another meeting. This was revealed by Peres before leaving Ifrane, Morocco, last night at the end of his 48-hour visit. [passage omitted]

It has been learned that a decision on the meeting in Morocco was made only 1 week ago when the prime minister's media adviser, Uri Savir, paid a visit to Paris. This, however, happened after arrangements to hold the meeting in Washington were worked out in earlier contacts. The Americans "were in the picture" throughout all the negotiating stages, which lasted several months.

It has been learned from a very authoritative source that aside from the joint communique, several working papers were approved which will serve as a basis "for peace talks with Arab countries." Preparation of the papers began several months ago. Rafi Edri was active in this matter on the Israeli side and Rada Guedira, King Hassan's senior adviser, represented Morocco. A Moroccan source has revealed that one of the working papers deals with satisfying the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and that the phrasing of the papers is slightly more far-reaching than the Camp David accords. [passage omitted]

Peres Interviewed Following Talks

TA240544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami "immediately" after third Peres-Hassan meeting in Ifrane — recorded]

[Excerpt][Passage omitted] At the end of a 30-minute concluding meeting held last night between the prime minister and the king, they asked their aides to leave the room and held a 15-minute tete-a-tete, which the prime minister called an extraordinary meeting. The first meeting was attended by the aides, including the two men who cooked up this meeting, Knesset Member Rafi Edri and Uri Savir, the prime minister's media adviser, as well as Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser, on the Israeli side, and Foreign Minister Filali, Interior Minister Alaoui, and the king's very close political adviser, Guedira, on the Moroccan side, at the palace in Ifrane. Immediately after the meeting, we held this conversation with the prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, now that you have ended your third and final winding-up meeting with King Hassan, how would you sum up this visit?

[Peres] Far better than I had anticipated. In our tete-a-tete, we actually decided to pursue the process. We will maintain contacts both in writing and on other occasions. I felt that the king himself was pleased, generally speaking, with the event as a whole. As I understand it, his view is that this conflict has been going on for years and cannot be resolved overnight. However, an opening has been created which we both can continue to explore. Naturally, one must distinguish between Al-Sadat's visit and this meeting, because, as the king himself said, he never came forward to seek something for himself. He is not seeking territory, he does not want anything else, he is only genuinely seeking peace, just as we are seeking it. The fact that in the end a joint communique will be issued and the general atmosphere, especially toward the end, and the manner in which we bade each other farewell, were very encouraging.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you say that aside from the fact that Israel has grown closer to the Arab world, Israel has also grown closer to Morocco as a state?

[Peres] This was hardly avoidable, which is to say: certainly. This event also has bilateral implications.

[Ben-'Ami] What was your personal assessment of the king's mood?

[Peres] In very high spirits, a very cordial person. The most important thing is that he felt that some movement has been made, although he understands the constraints under which both of us operate.

[Ben-'Ami] I understand that now he must actually discuss things with the leaders of the Arab world, while you will report to the Cabinet.

[Peres] Correct. The main conclusion to be drawn now is the necessity to continue making efforts. We do not have to make any concrete decision right now, only that we will continue the efforts.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you assess the nature of these continued efforts and say whether additional personal meetings will be held here in Israel?

[Peres] I would not like to engage in specific prophecies. As I said, we will maintain contact in writing and we acknowledged that future meetings are possible.

[Ben-'Ami] The historic dimension is very hard to assess, and we are here only minutes after your meeting. Still, what is the historic significance of this meeting and the joint communique between two countries that do not have a peace agreement?

[Peres] Look, it is an incredible precedent. To date, in the meetings with Egypt for example, Egypt naturally expected something tangible, while the king, on the other hand, truly regards himself as entering and launching an actual peace process.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you assess this meeting and call the beginning of this process the highlight of your activity as the Israeli prime minister?

[Peres] I am not in the habit of grading myself.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you very much. [end recording] [passage omitted on Ben-'Ami's and other reporters' assessments of King Hassan's address to the nation]

Assesses Importance

TA240421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami "close to landing" at Ben-Gurion Airport on the way back from Morocco, on 24 July — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, we are very close to landing back in Israel and I would like to know what exactly is the message you are bringing to the people of Israel this morning.

[Peres] That one must not despair of peace and that peace must not be based on only one country; also, that we should not depend on only one side.

The visit enriched Israel's peace efforts with an important step that will be followed up. It shows that when one seeks a way for a dialogue, sometimes it can be achieved. Certainly, we must pursue these important efforts for our country and the younger generation, until the horrible dangers threatening all the inhabitants of the region — Jews and Arabs alike — no longer exist.

Sends Telegram to Hassan

TA240434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned home about 2 hours ago from his visit to Morocco. The Voice of Israel's reporter in the prime minister's party, 'Oded Ben-'Ami, says that from his plane, Peres sent a telgram to King Hassan. In it, the prime minister praised King Hassan for his courage, and thanked him for his friendly reception in Morocco. Peres also expressed the hope that the process begun at Ifrane would continue as agreed. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Makes Statement on Moroccan Talks

TA240230 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0207 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from talks with King Hassan of Morocco; live]

[Text] We stayed in Morocco for 2 days. During these 2 days we held three talks with Moroccan King Hassan II. Except for one short meeting in which only the two of us participated, the talks were attended by, on the Moroccan side, the foreign minister, the interior minister, the minister of state, and the king's political adviser. The talks were extensive, frank, and very friendly. I would like to say already at this point that I found the difficulty is more in terms of phrasing our positions than their content, because there is a lot more common ground in the pragmatic sense than in the formal sense. Today at 0900 GMT there will be a joint communique to sum up the visit. The visit itself had more the character of a dialogue than of negotiations, and this was our purpose. We must remember that the Moroccan king is not asking anything concrete of us. He is searching for peace, and from this point of view our contacts with him are different than those we had with President al-Sadat. We must also remember that he is formally the head of the Arab League, and therefore naturally he spoke not only in the name of Morocco, but also in the name of what he believes to be a consensus of the Arab countries. Perhaps it is important in itself that both of us agreed that this meeting will be continued in additional meetings, as well as in other ways.

I regard this as an extremely important step, and I want to express my gratitude to the king for his reception, and my appreciation for his courage. I believe that he is indeed a man who is seriously, deeply, and sincerely searching for peace, and therefore this visit must be regarded, should not be regarded only as an act between Morocco and Israel, but perhaps as an additional step on top of past steps taken in the path of peace.

Despite the fact that the visit received publicity, it was carried out in relative quiet. I believe that the king indeed represents the will of his people. Personally I was very impressed by the great progress in Morocco. I know that peace cannot be achieved through one visit or act, but this visit and this act prove that we must not give up on peace itself, and therefore I am very pleased about this contact, and I want to express my hope that it will be continued.

News Conference

TA240255 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0212 GMT 24 Jul 86

[News Conference with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Tel Aviv's Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from talks with King Hassan of Morocco — live]

[Text][Ilana Dayan] Mr Peres, to judge by King Hassan's speech this evening, you heard during you meetings with him the main points of the Fes plan, that is, a Palestinian state and complete Israeli withdrawal, and that the negotiations should take place through an international conference. What was your reaction to this, and did you carry an initiative of your own?

[Peres] First, we must remember that when Al-Sadat came to Jerusalem and spoke in the Knesset he said similar things. We know that this is the Arab stand, it did not surprise me. On my part, I raised the Israeli stand, that is, direct negotiations without preconditions, in which every side can present his stand, that we really want to advance toward peace, solve the Palestinian problem, and are willing to meet a Palestinian or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that wants peace and rejects violence and terrorism.

[Yoram Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, it was difficult not to feel disappointment in what King Hassan said in his address to the nation last night. We received the impression that King Hassan was awaiting new Israeli proposals, and in fact that talks ended just as they began.

[Peres] First, they ended by noting that they will be continued. I do not think anybody expected us to agree on all the subjects in one meeting. The talks ended in two things which do not agree with what you say: One, that they will be continued; and two, in a joint statement, even though in this joint statement there are different stands. But the fact is that we found a common statement with which to conclude the visit, and we must remember that King Hassan's move drew very angry responses in parts of the Arab world.

[Ronen] Are you saying that the talks will be continued in the sense that Israeli and Moroccan representatives will try to consolidate a position agreeable to both sides?

[Peres] There will be a continuation in meetings on various levels. We did not precisely determine on what level or in what shape, we only determined the principle of continuity. We will certainly search for a joint formulation, and not only for a joint approach.

[Ronen] Do you think your meeting in Morocco can sooner or later bring about the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or any other international auspices?

[Peres] We agreed to international accompaniment. There is nothing new in this. What is new here is that, after the visit of Al-Sadat, this is the first Arab leader — and a first rate leader, both from the religious and the Arab points of view — who overcame what can be called the wall of shame, and who agreed to meet us face to face, in broad daylight, in his palace, and to touch all the sensitive issues. I assume that nobody is surprised that there are still a lot of differences between us.

[Ronen] Finally, Mr Prime Minister, in your concluding meeting with King Hassan, did he express satisfaction with the meeting?

[Peres] Yes, I believe he expressed satisfaction, despite the fact that both of us parted with the feeling that there is a lot of territory to cover, and that there are differences of opinion between us, but this is not surprising. I assume that both the king and myself did not believe that in one meeting we could overcome all the differences between us.

[Ronen] Was King Husayn in the picture?

[Peres] No. King Hassan told me that he wanted this meeting to be a Moroccan initiative, not a Soviet, American, European, or any other Arab country initiative. This was his initiative. He did not want this described as being in acquiescence or subjection to an initiative of any other country, and therefore neither King Hassan nor myself informed any other country in the Middle East about the holding of the meeting.

[Hayim Zissowitz] [First part of question indistinct]... the possibility of establishing permanent diplomatic relations with Morocco?

[Peres] No. We did not speak of this. We had many other subjects to speak about. However, it was obviously significant that the Israeli prime minister was formally invited to Morocco, and that I was received as prime minister.

[Dayan] Mr Peres, what was King Hassan's reaction to the Arab reactions heard during your stay there, especially the extreme reaction of Syria, and perhaps the less extreme reaction of the PLO?

[Peres] I do not want to speak in his name. However, if I can guess correctly, it is possible that a sharp Syrian reaction was anticipated, even though I doubt that they anticipated the possibility that they would sever relations. There were also pleasant reactions, such as President Mubarak's who used unequivocal language, or the fact that in other Arab countries there were few reactions, a thing which is also surprising, all this not mentioning the enthusiastic reactions in Europe, America, and Israel. This made a great impression.

[Dayan] You had already met King Hassan on less public occasions. Could you say that a change took place in him in terms of his willingness to act?

[Peres] I believe that his act was an extremely daring step, because it cannot be said that he was looking for benefits for his country or for himself personally. He views this as a contribution to the peace process, an attempt to awaken this process from its slumber. This was certainly an exceptional step.

[Dayan] You are searching for the historical dimension on such visits. Would you define this visit as an historic event?

[Peres] I would describe it as an historic visit in the peace process in the Middle East, because it is in no way similar to other visits which took place in Israel, or of Israelis in other places, nor to other contacts held with King Hassan in the past. We know that former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was there, as well as Moshe Dayan. But the publicity given to this visit is a sign to the Arab world to stand up and meet and talk publically on the issue which is important for all of us and which endangers all of us.

[Dayan] Sir, would you unequivocally say that now, more so than 48 hours ago, Israel is nearer to breaking the political deadlock?

[Peres] You are searching for a good headline, but I will not answer this question. I think that a new dimension has been added and an additional step taken in the peace process.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, 6 or 7 months ago King Hassan said that he would willingly meet you if Israel presented new ideas to advance the peace process. Did King Hassan receive such ideas in the last 6 months?

[Peres] Not anything beyond what is publically known about Israel's stands. However, I think that in this meeting King Hassan received a more accurate and detailed description of Israel's stands.

[Ronen] Stands which have not changed?

[Peres] Stands which are well known.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Peres] I believe that this visit will indeed contribute to facilitating the peace process in the region, as well as between us and the Egyptians.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Peres] I will not answer at this point, but I assume that the content will not remain secret. We did not meet secretly, and we do not intend to keep the content secret.

[Ilan Kfir] Mr Prime Minister, do you think that King Husayn will draw courage from King Hassan's move?

[Peres] These are questions which should be directed to King Husayn, not to me.

[Dayan] Mr Peres, in your reactions to proposals made by Hassan were you bound by dictates and political coercion from inside Israel?

[Peres] I tried to speak in the framework of the agreed on policy of the national unity government.

Joint Communique Issued on Peres-Hassan Talks

TA240924 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0911 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Israeli-Moroccan joint communique read by the prime minister's spokesman, Uri Savir — live from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Text] His Highness King Hassan II received Israeli Prime Minister Mr Shim'on Peres in his palace in Ifrane on 22 and 23 July 1986. During the talks, which were characterized by frankness and which focused mainly on an examination of the Fes plan, the Moroccan king and the Israeli prime minister thoroughly analyzed the situation in the Middle East and the conditions — in form and content — which could effectively contribute to establishing peace in that region.

His Highness King Hassan II presented and explained the advantages of each one of the components of the Fes plan, which he believes enjoys a double advantage both by being the only objectively valuable document that could constitute the basis for a just and lasting peace and by virtue of the possibility that it could be met with a consensus among the Arab countries, which no other peace plan or initiative could. Mr Shim'on Peres, for his part, clarified his position on the Fes plan and presented his own suggestions regarding the conditions which he believes are necessary for the attainment of peace.

Because the meeting was merely an exchange of views and was not at all intended as negotiations, His Highness King Hassan II will inform the Arab leaders and Prime Minister Mr Shim'on Peres will report to his Cabinet on the points that were discussed in the course of their deliberations.

Prime Minister Briefs Shamir on Ifrane Talks

TA240855 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0847 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held a telephone conversation with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning and provided him with an initial report on the talks he held in Morocco with King Hassan. Minister Shamir is at home following minor eye surgery. No time has been set for his meeting with Peres for a more detailed report, nor has a date been set yet for an Inner Cabinet session to hear a report from Shim'on Peres. This is reported by our correspondent Rafi Mann.

Media Reports Comment, Reaction on Peres Visit

Political Aide on Visit

TA240633 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0530 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser, by announcer Yitzhaq Ben-Ner; "3 hours after the return from Morocco" -- live over the telephone]

[Text] [Ben-Ner] Good morning.

[Novik] Good morning.

[Ben-Ner] The initial reactions and assessments here say that King Hassan is reportedly disappointed, feeling that the visit was a failure, and that the two sides dug their heels in deep in reaffirming their positions. The prime minister, too, on his return was careful not to give too rosy a picture. Do you think it was a failure?

[Novik] The assessment of an event and judging it as a success or failure are both an outcome of the initial anticipation and, naturally, also of a historical perspective which we still do not have. I would not like to address King Hassan's statement, both because I did not hear it as we were already in the air as it was being broadcast and also because it is clear to me that he addressed more than just his direct audience. He took a daring step in inviting the prime minister to Morocco, and I presume that various bodies will approach him with a request for an explanation of the motives that led him to take this step. Nevertheless, if the initial hopes were for an opportunity to present, in the most intimate, detailed, and accurate fashion, Israel's positions and the views of its government to prevent any misunderstandings or illusions in the attempt to bring about the next step in the peace process, then I think both sides found this to be an extraordinary opportunity to hold a very frank, friendly, and very detailed conversation.

[Ben-Ner] Which leads me to the next question, Dr Novik: What is the point of repeating, in the first open meeting, the two sides' well-known positions rather than using them as a point of departure? After all, the positions are well known.

[Novik] No, this is not the case. First of all, I think that even what you think are well-known positions are not that fully known until the various partners to the meeting have delved into a detailed and individual interpretation. Occasionally, when things are reported in the media and read thousands of kilometers away, they naturally undergo the process of being filtered through the conceptions widely held in the Arab world and Israel. This indicates that there is nothing like direct contacts to comprehend each side's domestic constraints and the other coercions under which each side operates, and hence the possibilities open to them.

[Ben-Ner] It seems, and please correct me if I am wrong, that the preparations for the visit were insufficient and that the questions to be raised for discussion or the ways to progress from disagreements to other possibilities were not fully thought out. We have heard that people in Morocco maintain that they were promised that the prime minister would arrive with new proposals.

[Novik] I do not think that either side was surprised by the main issues raised in those talks. In that respect, I think everything was prepared properly considering the initial situation, namely the problem in maintaining constant contact and the extreme secrecy and irregularity under which the contacts toward the meeting were held. Under these circumstances, I believe everything was prepared well.

[Ben-Ner] If there was no breakthrough, and King Hassan II has also said that nothing was achieved, then in the long run would it not seem that the meeting worked against Israel and, in the short run, was disadvantageous to Morocco? Perhaps as a result Morocco itself and other moderate countries may shy away from any future contact with Israel?

[Novik] Regarding the second part of your question and the possibility that the meeting did not help Morocco, without being a prophet of gloom and realizing that we may not yet have seen the entire range of Arab reaction to it, I would say that things really went far beyond what had originally been expected. This is not to say that some of the reactions were not grave, but even so, they did not exceed what could have been anticipated and some elements in the Arab world have even given us a nice surprise either by their actions or by their failure to act.

As for Israel and the long-term effects, I think the prime minister used the phrase that this broke the curtain of shame. In other words, if Al-Sadat broke a psychological barrier, in this case the curtain of shame regarding direct dialogue with Israel in the open and in broad daylight was torn. I am not sure there are many Arab leaders who are standing in line to repeat this move, but neither were there many who copied Al-Sadat. I think that any demonstration of readiness and openness in the Arab world to listen to and present opinions is very important and is a very significant step on the long and difficult road toward peace.

[Ben-Ner] Personally, Dr Novik, as one who attended all the meetings, what would you say was the moment you will remember the longest?

[Novik] I will bear fond memories of this entire experience. There were quite a few moments when we had to pinch ourselves and tell ourselves: We are in Morocco. For me, this was an unbelievable experience. For me it provided an incredible source of excitement, and I think the highlights were the final moments before we landed in Morocco, but still the peak was when the king came to receive the prime minister in the VIP guest house. This is a gesture none of us had expected, and it went beyond the entire code of etiquette or protocol, which I believe is totally unprecedented. It set the tone for the entire visit which, from that moment onward, we knew would be warm and friendly, as it indeed turned out to be.

[Ben-Ner] Finally, King Hassan II took leave of the prime minister saying au revoir. Is this just a meaningless word, or will there be a sequel?

[Novik] Without going into too much detail, there will be a sequel.

[Ben-Ner] Thank you very much, Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser.

Linked to Egyptian Ties

TA240340 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0315 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Report on IDF Radio Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck's interview with Israeli Minister Moshe Arens, Prime Minister's Office Director General Avrahim Tamir, and Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Abba Eban -- date not given -- portions recorded.]

[Text] We have three reactions to the Peres-Hassan meeting: Minister Moshe Arens sees no connection between the Fes plan and Israel's position in negotiations:

[Begin Arens recording] No, there is nothing common between our position and the Fes Conference resolutions. After all, they were rejected by the then Israeli Government. However, I believe the first test will be whether or not Morocco will be prepared to engage in normal relations with us, exchange ambassadors, recognize Israel, and put an end to the state of war that, at least in theory, exists currently between Morocco and Israel. [end recording]

Now to Avraham Tamir, the director general of the prime minister's office, who was not taken along to Morocco because is he currently very busy in matters pertaining to negotiations on Taba.

[Begin Tamir recording] We are currently nearing the conclusion of a long chapter of negotiations on the arbitral compromis and other issues, which we are about to end very shortly. After that, a meeting will take place between the Egyptian president and the prime minister of Israel and this, too, will form some sort of point of departure for the resumption of the peace process. [end recording]

And one more reaction, that of Abba Eban, the chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, who addressed the question of whether the prime minister's visit to Morocco would help thaw relations with Egypt:

[Begin Eban recording] It should be noted that prior to this visit there was a total freeze on all the fronts, so the visit thawed the ice and created some sort of atmosphere that had not previously prevailed. As for Egypt, I believe that even without Peres' visit we were very close to signing the arbitral compromis, and I believe President Mubarak will fulfill what he promised me personally, namely that once that document is signed, he will appoint an ambassador to Israel and will then meet with Peres and promote normalization. [end recording]

Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Eldad Beck, was the one who conversed with Minister Arens, with Avraham Tamir, and with the chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban.

Egyptian Envoy Expresses Support

TA240459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni said last night that Egypt supports Prime Minister Peres' meeting with King Hassan of Morocco as a step taken to achieve peace in the Middle East. The charge d'affaires was speaking at a reception held in honor of Egypt's national day. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni last night called Prime Minister Peres' visit to Morocco a positive step toward direct talks between Israel and moderate Arab leaders. He said Egypt supports any initiatives which will lead to negotiations under the auspices of an international peace conference. But Basyuni reiterated Egypt's position that no one can negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians but the PLO, and only the PLO has the right to select its representatives to an international conference. The peace process, he said, cannot go forward without the participation of the PLO.

[Basyuni] There are five main elements to move forward the peace process. First, Israel, [word indistinct]; second, King Husayn, because he is a main partner, and a solution will be a Jordanian-Palestinian state; third, the PLO, as the representative of the Palestinian people; fourth, Egypt, as a friend of all these partners. [no fifth element cited as heard]

[Chartrand] Basyuni made his remarks at the 34th anniversary of Egypt's national day which celebrates the coup in 1952 that brought Jamal al-Nasir to Paris. The Egyptian Embassy held a large reception in Tel Aviv with Israeli, Egyptian, and Palestinian dignitaries in attendance. Basyuni received a letter from the prime minister in which Peres thanked the Egyptian Government for its support of his talks with King Hassan of Morocco. [end recording]

Peres Praises Egypt's Stand

TA241203 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres last night said that he was "heartened and grateful" for the reaction of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to the Morocco visit.

In a letter to Egyptian Charge d'affaires Muhammad Basyuni on the occasion of Egypt's national day, Peres said that it was "most befitting that Egypt was celebrating in the midst of another significant step on the road to peace."

Peres expressed the hope that the "visionary courage of other Arab leaders along with our own relentless efforts" would bring about an expansion of the peace process. He described himself as "looking forward to the opening of an exciting new chapter" in the Middle East.

In a separate message to Mubarak, Peres wrote: "We applaud your personal leadership, efforts and contribution to the prosperity, security and well-being of Egypt... Your commitment to peace, [punctuation as published] promises to add new dimensions not only to our bilateral relations, but also to a peace process which should encompass the entire region. Your pursuit of democratic ideals, processes and institutions emphasize your devotion to the well-being of Egypt." [passage omitted]

MA'ARIV on 'New Ideas'

TA241033 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Shmu'el Segev: "Peres' and Hassan's Public Positions Were Intended To Camouflage New Ideas"]

[Text] One main problem confronted King Hassan and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres: How to get the peace process moving without being accused by their nations of deviating from the agreements existing so far in Israel and the Arab world. Thus, their public positions were intended to camouflage new ideas which they examined and which could thaw the freeze in the Middle East peace process.

Hassan was obliged to stress his steadfast support for the Fes plan, which was approved in September 1982 and which called for a complete Israeli withdrawal to the June 1967 borders and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. Peres, for his part, was obliged to adhere to the national unity government's platform, and to reject any recognition of the PLO or support for an independent Palestinian entity.

However, Hassan and Peres are two sharp and experienced politicians. Both know that each one's stand is unacceptable to the other. Thus, the fact that Peres was invited to Ifrane is evidence of the fact that the two sides sought ways to circumvent their official positions and consolidate solutions which both leaders could present as not having deviated from their declared stands.

In spite of the blackout that was imposed on the talks, it appears that two main subjects were the focus of the discussions in Ifrane: a framework for talks between Israel and the Arab world, and the question of Palestinian representation.

In earlier contacts with King Husayn, Peres agreed to the principle of "international accompaniment," which in its general version was also approved by the Knesset. The Arab countries on the other hand, headed by Kings Hassan and Husayn, demand the convening of an international conference with the participation of the five UN Security Council member-countries.

It appears that the prime minister was prepared to agree in Ifrane that "the international framework" be convened in Morocco, perhaps even in Fes, the assumption being that if Israel is prepared to accept international accompaniment in Geneva or any other capital, why should it not agree to the discussions being held in Morocco.

This could enhance King Hassan's prestige and enable him to claim that the fact that the meeting is being held in Fes allows him a certain amount of influence on the discussion proceedings "for the good of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people." This, of course, is a procedural question which is not expected to stir an argument in Israel or to arouse opposition by the Likud ministers who are Peres' partners in the national unity government.

The central problem was and remains the question of Palestinian representation. Even after King Husayn shook himself free of the PLO and severed his ties with Yasir 'Arafat, the official inter-Arab position still stands, namely, that the PLO is "the sole representative" of the Palestinian people. Only a new Arab summit can take away Yasir 'Arafat's mandate, which he was given at the Rabat conference in November 1974, and give King Husayn permission to speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

King Hassan, however, is also aware of the fact that 'Arafat has lost much of his prestige in the inter-Arab and international arena. After the PLO was expelled from Lebanon, and following the closure of the Fatah offices in Jordan, 'Arafat asked the Egyptian president for permission to set up his headquarters in Cairo. Mubarak rejected this request.

In the wake of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's continuing battle against him, 'Arafat was left no choice but to seek refuge among the Persian Gulf states or Morocco. And political observers noticed that in contrast to the extreme position expressed by Al-Asad — who served his ties with Morocco — Fatah's official statement was quite "lukewarm." Apart from denouncing the Moroccan monarch, it called for a new Arab summit meeting to discuss the new situation which has developed in the wake of the invitation to Peres.

The extreme positions taken by Syria, Libya, and South Yemen were expected. However, what has come as a surprise was the relatively moderate reactions of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Persian Gulf countries. This allowed Peres and Hassan to examine alternatives concerning Palestinian representation. One of the proposals raised was that instead of the PLO, King Husayn would appoint notables from the territories as ministers in his government, and they would then be included in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would hold talks with Israel.

Another proposal was also discussed against the possibility that the above position will be rejected by the Arab countries. This proposal states that an international conference would be convened, similar to the Geneva conference, but without the participation of the PLO. However, to win the support of the Palestinian public, it was suggested that the first matter on the agenda at the international conference would be an examination of Palestinian representation. [Jerusalem *The Jerusalem Post* in English on 24 July notes on page 1 that, according to sources, during the discussions in Ifrane, "Peres reportedly agreed to the participation of three PLO-linked West Bank and Gaza residents in a prospective joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team."]

If such an idea were to be accepted, Peres and Hassan could come to their people and present the results of the summit as a great achievement on their part. Peres did not recognize the PLO and

did not agree to have it represented at an international conference. Hassan, however, can claim that the matter has not yet been decided, and that because the majority of the countries that would participate in the international conference tend to support the PLO, it is possible that the organization could also be included.

Whatever the case may be, the Ifrane summit, the 2 days of talks, the publicity given to the meeting, and the relatively moderate reaction in the Arab world so far, have already given the king and the prime minister a tremendously prestigious achievement.

Peres, in particular, is no longer presented as a prime minister who is about to conclude his term; rather as a statesman who has revitalized the peace process and who could leave his successor with a paved road on which to tread. If, however, Shamir does not want to take this path, the way is open for new elections in Israel.

Arab Reaction Reported

JN231528 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners: The identity of the Arab sides which hastened to take negative positions on the Morocco meeting between King Hassan II and the Israeli prime minister is well known, and there is no need to name them. Their negative reactions had also been expected. These Arab sides can be classified in two groups: The first group went crazy and cried out: The Morocco meeting is a big act of treason and a hellish plot being concocted against all the Arabs and their nation from the ocean to the Gulf. This group reflects a silly, sick mentality which recalls the mentality of the Dark Ages. It is the same mentality that created the Arab-Israeli dispute and caused successive bloody wars. It is also the mentality that continues to foil any honest attempt to settle the dispute and achieve a comprehensive peace.

The second group claims that the Morocco meeting will widen the rift in the Arab world, and that the Moroccan king's meeting with Shim'on Peres is a departure from Arab ranks. Everyone can ask this group: Which Arab ranks do you mean? Where is that Arab solidarity? Everyone knows that the Arab world has for years been experiencing unprecedented disruption, rift, and divisions. In fact, the only Arab ruler who showed some logic in his condemnation of the Morocco meeting was Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who announced that the meeting was a flagrant violation of the the Oujada agreement between his country and Morocco.

The common denominator of the negative reaction from the extremist and rejectionist Arab sides is two-fold: First, everyone in the world knows that King Hassan II decided to meet with the Israeli prime minister not out of love for the Israeli people, but out of his desire to play the role of mediator and to serve his nation and the Arab peoples, and because he believes that peace is a higher vital interest of the Arab peoples and all nations. Second, the Arab sides which hastened to condemn the Morocco meeting announced their positions before they or anyone else knew the outcome of this meeting. This means that the negative positions taken by these Arab sides stem from their extremism and negativism toward the meeting itself and toward any direct Arab-Israeli understanding or meeting.

However, while awaiting the outcome of the Moroccan-Israeli summit meeting, peace-loving people hope that the Morocco meeting will result in a real and serious move to achieve a comprehensive settlement and peace in the Middle East. Peace-loving people also hope that in the final analysis, wisdom, realism, and sound logic will prevail in the Arab rulers' circles and their thoughts and policies, and that the Arab rulers will find a way to unite ranks and achieve real solidarity under the banner of the peace that is being sought by their peoples and all nations.

East Jerusalem Papers Comment

JN231226 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Quds* said editorially: Despite the fact that Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco is an important event in the Middle East that will be highlighted by press and news bulletins for a long time, bitter experience has taught us that we can neither continue with this impossible situation nor can we take a decisive step while witnessing rupture, suffering, and retreat in the Arab world. History cannot be made through the failure to make peace and war. Peace is exactly like war. It requires massing of efforts. Concluding *Al-Quds* said: Let us wait for the results of the visit. We will wait for the final statement. But we will not allow ourselves to be optimistic. Our experience, as we said, is bitter.

Under the headline: "The Ifrane meeting and the Chances To Effect a Change," the East Jerusalem paper *Al-Fajr* said: Due to our awareness of the symbolic meaning of choosing Morocco in particular as the venue for the new meeting, our awareness of King Hassan II's adherence to constant facts and our awareness that the Israeli situation would not allow Shim'on Peres to make a move without some preliminaries, we can draw a conclusion about this move. This conclusion is that the Morocco meeting may become an important turning point in the history of the Palestine question and in the history of the Arab-Israeli dispute if, through this, understanding will be reached with regard to a mutual understanding of the crux of this dispute and of the gist of the issue, which is the recognition of the Palestinian people, their leadership and their right to self-determination.

Al-Fajr added: We neither want to be wary nor optimistic. We must wait and hope that a glimmer of hope emerges toward just and constant peace which everybody awaits.

Peres-Mubarak Summit Expected Mid-August
TA241036 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Israel and Egypt have begun contacts on a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, on the assumption that the arbitral compromis on Tabah will soon be completed and approved by the Cabinet. According to a senior government source, the summit can be expected to take place in mid-August in Aswan or Alexandria. The Egyptians prefer not to hold the summit in the Sinai or in Cairo. [passage omitted]

Shamir: No Compromis Unless Compensation Settled
TA231131 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] In the last few days, Foreign Ministry officials have been emphasizing that in the Inner Cabinet session, Minister Shamir will express opposition to signing the arbitral compromis, and that he will enlist his fellow Likud members to join him in this position if Egypt continues to refuse to compensate the families of the Israelis murdered at Ra's al-Burqa'. The directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry are scheduled to discuss this meeting, among others, in Cairo with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The meeting was planned to take place after the technical teams conclude their work in Tabah.

Yesterday, jurist (Alan Grechko,) U.S. mediator Abraham Sofaer's aide, and a U.S. geographer arrived here to participate in marking the map that will be appended to the Tabah arbitral compromis. Footdragging on the part of the Egyptians has resulted further in postponement of the demarcation and photoraphing work Israel wished to complete prior to the arrival of Vice President Bush in the region.

Bush will arrive in Israel on Sunday, but Jerusalem is entertaining no high hopes that the arbitral compromis will be completed by then, or that the tourism agreement or the agreement on the construction of the VOA transmitters in the 'Arava will also be ready.

Grenade Casualty Toll Rises to 13; Curfew Imposed
TA241110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Thirteen Israelis were wounded in Jericho by a grenade hurled from one of the rooftops at a group of cyclists who were riding in the area. One of them was seriously wounded, three sus-tained moderate wounds, and the others were slightly injured. The casualties were rushed to the Hadassah-'En Karem hospital.

Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the incident occurred when the group of Israeli vacationers was returning the bicycles that had been rented from a Jericho resident. They all come from the northern area, except for one who is an Arab resident of Jericho.

The security forces have imposed a curfew on the site of the incident and have launched searches.

Government Rotation Day Moved Up to 7 October
TA241128 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by David Landau]

[Text] Rotation day is to be October 7 and not October 14, as previously believed.

Shim'on Peres has lost an anticipated week as prime minister, and Yitzhaq Shamir gained one, thanks to some careful calculations by Finance Minister Moshe Nisim (Likud-Liberal).

Nisim told the cabinet this week that, by counting the days rather than the weeks or months of the unity government's term, he had reached October 7 as the precise mid-point.

October 7, a Tuesday, falls between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

Further on OAU Council of Ministers Meeting

Akinyemi Condemns Reagan Speech

AB231506 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 23 (AFP) — Nigeria Wednesday called on the Organisation of African Unity to step up support for guerrilla movements fighting the Pretoria Government, and to condemn United States President Reagan's speech Tuesday on the South African situation.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi called Mr. Reagan's speech "a calculated attempt to arrest the momentum of both international and American opposition to apartheid by the resurrection of the discredited policy of constructive engagement."

Mr. Reagan had urged Pretoria to set a timetable to ending its apartheid system of racial discrimination, release political prisoners, legalise black political movements and start a dialogue [words indistinct] but he [words indistinct] back up his call.

Mr. Akinyemi told the meeting of OAU foreign ministers preparing next week's summit here it should reject President Reagan's "apologies for apartheid and for the continued fraternisation of the United States with the apartheid regime."

He called for measures against those countries which maintained links with Pretoria, including a halt to overflying and landing right for their airlines which operated to South Africa, and to docking rights for their ships, and a ban on South African tourists visiting African countries.

Such moves were required "not only to keep up the momentum of opposition to apartheid South Africa but also to bolster the security of the Frontline States," Mr. Akinyemi said.

He called for those countries which had not yet boycotted the Commonwealth Games in protest at the British Government's own "no sanctions" policy to do so.

Mr. Akinyemi had earlier called President Reagan's speech a "provocation." The United States could be an instrument of change, using its influence to stop the bloodshed in South Africa, he [word indistinct].

He appealed to the U.S. Congress, which is preparing to debate bills introducing sanctions, to "live up to the dreams of American values." Americans had an obligation towards "the thousands of black soldiers who died during the Second World War to save the United States and Europe from Nazism," he said.

Mr. Akinyemi said Africa's "best reply" to Washington was "to intensify the struggle by making more material and financial resources available to liberation movements."

"The main weakness of South Africa is its inability to cope with guerrilla warfare," he asserted. "We will seek to strengthen guerrilla warfare as a stretegy."

A senior official of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is fighting for the independence of South African-ruled Namibia, said the Reagan speech was "an insult to African leaders."

Theo-Ben Guirab, SWAPO's secretary for foreign relations, told *Agence France-Presse*, "We dismiss it as an attempt to put a humane face on the most obnoxious system of apartheid."

President Reagan was a "racist," and the sufferings of black people "do not give him sleepless nights or any cause for concern," Mr. Guirab said.

He had been silent on the situation in Namibia, "whose independence is held hostage by South Africa," he noted.

"He says to us we have nothing to do with your suffering, we are no part of a solution, do it yourself, don't count on us, don't look upon us," Mr. Guirab said.

Ethiopia Speaks on Group Defense

EA231854 Dakar PANA in English 1436 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 July (PANA) — Ethiopia today expressed strong reservations at the idea of setting up an African defence force, arguing that the plan was premature and that the logistical costs will be too prohibitive to bear. Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Woide, told the 44th session of the OAU Council of Ministers sitting in plenary session that there was no political will among African countries as yet on which a defence organ could be set up.

He cited the example of Chad, which had brought enormous costs for some African countries and urged the council to draw lessons from what happened. Wolde warned that such a force could even backfire and destabilise the very purpose for which it was set. He suggested that the alternative was to strengthen the liberation movements through increased material and financial support for them to intensify the liberation struggle.

Ethiopia's argument was supported by Nigeria and Kenya who warned the council not to jeopardise the credibility of the OAU by setting up a defence force which will not work. Earlier during the debate, Zimbabwe's foreign minister [as received] for its threats against Frontline countries and it was high time the OAU planned a strategy for a joint military force. The OAU should translate the 1976 Mauritius declaration into action so that an attack by South Africa or any enemy on an African state should be viewed as an attack on the whole of the OAU. Zimbabwe was supported by Egypt, Burkina Faso and Guinea.

Egypt Supports Defense Force

NC231757 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Egypt's delegation to the OAU Ministerial Council announced at the council's third meeting today that in principle Egypt supports the establishment of an African defense force. The delegation noted that the appropriate coordination and preparation would have to be undertaken before the concept could be put into practice, particularly as the armies of the

African countries use different armaments and have different military strategies.

This came in a statement by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry and the official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation. He said that the delegation had expressed Egypt's willingness to host a conference of training officers from African military academies to be held in Cairo before the end of the year, to help Africa fulfill its old dream, which it has had since the establishment of the OAU, of setting up an African defense force.

Egypt Urges Support for PLO

NC232104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 23 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has called for support for any initiative that emphasizes the Palestinian people's right to determine their future, establish their own state, and return to their homeland. In a statement he delivered this evening to the OAU Ministerial Council on the situation in the Middle East, Ghali declared that the Palestinian cause needs Africa's support and its 50 votes in international forums.

Ghali said that the African countries are asked to back the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. He affirmed that the current difficulties within the PLO will eventually be resolved and expressed his confidence in the organization's ability to overcome these problems. He noted that the time is now right to establish PLO embassies in the those African countries that have no PLO offices. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Basic People's Congresses Condemn Peres Visit

LD232350 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The basic people's congresses, which possess all authority and power of decisionmaking in the Great Jamahiriyah, yesterday held emergency sessions during which they discussed the visit paid to Morocco by the Zionist terrorist, Shim'on Peres, and his meeting with King Hassan II.

The members of the basic people's congresses unanimously condemned this visit and deemed it a shameful violation of the Oujda Treaty of Unity and a stab directed at the Arab nation and its central cause, Palestine.

The masses of the basic people's congresses invited the court of justice, which was specified by the Oujda Treaty, to convene to look into this crime against pan-Arabism and to put on trial those who committed it and caused it.

The masses stressed their rejection of this step and their commitment to the historic treaty of Oujda, which is the nucleus of the comprehensive Arab unity, and called for consolidating the Oujda Treaty and working towards its continuation. The masses stressed their insistence on destroying anyone who obstructs the way of Arab unity.

The masses of the basic people's congresses sent cables to the brother leader of the revolution, in which they declared their complete rejection of the violation of historic treaty of Oujda and their commitment to this treaty and insistence on its continuation until the achievement of the comprehensive Arab unity through which the Arab nation will achieve its hopes and aspirations of liberation and progress.

YAR President Telephones Al-Qadhdhafi on Peres Visit

LD232357 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] In a telephone conversation YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has informed the brother leader of the revolution about the stance adopted by the YAR toward the treacherous reception of Shim'on Peres in Morocco. During the conversation they discussed the adoption of an Arab stance toward treason.

MAURITANIA

President Receives Outgoing Soviet Envoy

AB231815 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN, head of state, received early this afternoon His Excellency Ivan Spitskiy, USSR ambassador, who came to bid him farewell at the end of his mission to Mauritania. The head of state decorated the Soviet diplomat with the medal of Commander of National Merit. Present at the ceremony were Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Dr (Youleh Doumbou Deh), permanent under secretary at the office of the head of state; and Major (Noulah Abd Malick), military secretary to the head of state. At the end of the ceremony, the Soviet diplomat expressed his feelings at the end of his mission in Nouakchott.

[Begin Spitskiy recording in French] [Words indistinct] of the CMSN and government for their warm reception as well as the goodwill shown throughout my stay in Mauritania. I believe that it is the duty of each ambassador, each diplomat, to thank his friends. [Words indistinct] I will use this occasion to express my best wishes to the people of Mauritania, the leaders, as well as to all my friends. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Minister Says Ifrane Talks Focus on Fes Plan

GF231015 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, Moroccan minister of state without portfolio, has said that the talks currently held between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and His Majesty King Hassan II are about the Fes Arab peace plan. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* newspaper published here today, he affirmed that any settlement of [the Palestinian] issue will be based on this plan. He said that his country is moving within the framework of Arab interests.

The newspaper quoted another Moroccan official as saying that another session of talks will be held and that Peres will stay in Morocco until Wednesday. A Moroccan official said that he does not know whether or not Peres is carrying with him a new peace plan. He expected that the visit will be extended by 1 more day.

Third Round of Peres-Hassan Talks Held

JN231831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Except] King Hassan II held a third round of secret talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Ifrane this afternoon. The members of the Israeli and Moroccan delegations met shortly before this round of talks.

A Moroccan political source, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that the talks do not constitute negotiations but discussions to probe intentions and learn the ways to break the stagnant state of no peace and no war. He added that Morocco, which is far from the arena of conflict in the Middle East, has nothing to gain or lose but is only displaying its goodwill. He said that maintaining the status quo is not in the interest of the Arab nation. The source also regretted the negative reactions to the meeting between King Hassan II and Peres. [passage omitted]

Peres Departs for Jerusalem

NC231958 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Ifrane, Morocco, July 23 (AFP) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel left here Wednesday for Jerusalem after talks with King Hassan II of Morocco, winding up the first meeting between an Israeli leader and an Arab head of state since the 1979 Camp David treaty, a reliable Moroccan source said.

Mr. Peres and his delegation were taken by helicopter from the royal mountain retreat here to Meknes airport, 70 kilometers (42 miles) away, the source said.

King Hassan Addresses Nation on Peres Talks

LD232235 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2047 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Address to the nation by King Hassan II — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God, and prayers and peace upon our master the Prophet of God, his kinsmen and followers.

Dear people: As you know, we met recently for 2 days in Ifrane with the Israeli prime minister. And once this news became known, news agencies from all over the world brought us responses and reactions, some of which favored and blessed it and some which criticized and denounced it. Before we embark on any talk you must know, dear people, that I care neither for the one who criticized and denounced, nor for the one who blessed and favored it; rather I am interested above all in your approval and criticism. And I am interested above all in being at peace with my conscience.

If I am at peace with my conscience and feel — as I have always felt — that my people have understood me, and that they support my plan and bless my actions, then I can evaluate correctly the international reactions, because as you know, my conscience is your conscience and my peace of mind is your peace of mind.

So that you are able to decide whether this is a good or a bad thing, let us start, with God's blessing, this historic story of importance for the present and the future.

Dear people, I do not want to take you back to the distant past, I will leave that until the end. My speech will be divided into two parts: why the meeting took place, and why it took place now. Finally, there are some theories and ideas which have occurred to me over the past weeks and months, and which still occur to me today.

Two important events have occurred in the history of the Arabs since the greatest setback, 1967. The result in 1967 was the loss ofSinai, Golan, Gaza, the West Bank, and, sadly, the holy city of Jerusalem. Since that time, the Arabs have been groaning, weeping, and wailing until Almighty God willed them, during the month of Ramadan in 1973, to show the whole world and their enemy on the field that they are capable of hitting back, responding, struggling, being valiant, and suffering martyrdom. I do not want to mention here those who were made martyrs or who died. Let Almighty God's blessing be upon them, just as His benediction and His angels' peace are upon all His creatures.

After that important event, others took place in the Arabs' history. The first one was in Rabat, and the second in Fes. In 1974 in Rabat, the summit of Arab kings and heads of state was convened and they unanimously agreed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. The essential thing about this decision, regardless of its repercussions — some people thought that it would have very bad repercussions and some of us thought that it would have a good outcome — is that since then the Palestinian cause has not been unclear and has not hovered between fear and expectation. The Palestinian people did not need to look for someone to represent them or to talk on their behalf as well as someone who would express their aspirations, hopes and needs. On the contrary, since that day the Palestinian people have enjoyed a respected leadership which is recognized by most countries; it is a UN member, a member of the Arab League, a member of the Islamic Conference Organization, and a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

I had the honor, with all modesty, to say to you, dear people — and this is still recorded in the proceedings' minutes, it is recorded on tape or in writing — that your servant and king had a paramount role in the establishment of the PLO as the spokesman and sole representative of the Palestinians.

The second event took place in Fes. This was in two parts and, dear people, I do not wish to waste your time. In 1981, owing to the absence of some top-level representatives in Fes, we managed to convince our brother heads of state and kings of Arab countries that such a conference should be postponed for a year in order to have a quorum, either in the numbers or in representation.

Almighty God willed it that the Arabs would meet — all the Arabs — at the highest level or at least at a level which would constitutionally inspire every state which committed itself or would commit itself to the resolutions.

A well-formulated and defined Arab plan lending itself to practical implementation resulted for the first time from the Fes resolutions. It was free of demagogy, rhetoric, excessive zeal, and political gimmicks. And for the first time all the Arabs agreed to a plan. We were able to implement it in a matter of a few months after that conference.

The penultimate or final resolution which resulted from the conference said that the conference of the Arab states entrusted Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Jordan,the PLO, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — who were called the seven-man committee — to embark on an action to convince the great powers of the validity of the Fes plan and of the possibilities it would pose for political solutions seeking to create an end to the Arab-Israeli tragedy.

At that time, your servant had the honor of chairing the conference. And in actual fact, the committee traveled under my

chairmanship to Washington and afterwards under the chairmanship of my brother King Husayn to London, Paris, Moscow, and Beijing.

This article of the resolutions, the Fes resolutions, tells us, even orders us, what countries to visit or to contact in order to inform them or to ask them for information. However, as you know my dear people, legally everything is admissible unless it is explicitly prohibited. The Fes resolutions did not specify that contacting Israel, within the framework of the Fes resolutions and not outside it, is prohibited. The summit told us to carry out the contacts as a committee, but it did not at all prohibit us to contact, within the framework of the Fes resolutions, any country we wanted to contact.

Dear people, I would not hide that the committee carried out important and positive work. But some obstacles, and I am not here to say from whom these obstacles came or who obstructed the committee, but there were obstacles which stopped us first of all from continuing our work, and even stopped us from drawing up a report which we could submit to the Arab kings and heads of state.

What happened, and this unfortunately makes us smile a bitter and sorry smile, is that — as the chairman of the committee I will tell you — circumstances and maneuvers have stopped the committee from writing or drawing up a report to submit to the Arab summit so that it would know the countries which responded to us and the countries which did not respond to us.

Since that day, dear people, my conscience has been disturbed despite the fact that I am 6,000 miles away from the frontline countries as well as the battlefield. Morocco is, before anything else, an indivisible part of its Arab homeland and its Arab family. Whenever one of the Lebanese refugee camps mourns we cry for it here. Whenever an attack on Lebanese sovereignty creeps forward by an inch we used to rise up here in Morocco. I used to ask: Should we stay with our hands tied? Have not we a mission or a responsibility within the framework of the Fes resolutions to emancipate, to rescue and to get out of this dilemma?

You know me and believe as I do — you have felt during the last 3 or 4 years what I have been hinting. First, I said that if an Israeli official wanted to come and see me, coming to Morocco as a tourist or traveling here for enjoyment are forbidden to him in the same manner as I am not allowed to travel to Israel. [as heard] Second, some journalists asked me and I replied to them, that I was ready to meet with the Israeli prime minister so long as he had a briefcase containing an acceptable plan conforming with the Fes resolutions. The third question was before the Arab extraordinary conference in Casablanca, which asked whether I was ready to meet the Israeli prime minister. The answer was before the meeting I would not mind if he sent me a letter through the UN secretary general. The last hint and sign regarding this was the press conference which I held in Marrakech and the interview I had later with the weekly *L'Observateur* and Jean Daniel, when I said I find it strange that so far no Arab leader has met with an Israeli official.

We are fighting an enemy which exists on our land and who is always increasing in arrogance, as though it has forgotten that it lives in an occupied land, building on a land as though it were inherited from its fathers and forefathers. I said is it not time that an Arab leader should meet the leader of Israel in order to get to know directly, and not through mediators, whatever respect and appreciation I have for the mediators whether they are the heads of state of the U.S., European, Latin American, or Soviet states. [as heard] No there is nothing better than direct dialogue.

I used to think that after that statement there would be reactions from some Arab countries at least. I have not heard and I have not read since then, until today, any criticism or reply, and I have considered, and I have been telling you for the last 4 years about these premature signs and indications. You understood; I know you can understand because you are a clever people. I also thought the other people -- after the first, the second, the third, and the fourth times -- would understand. What is important is that Mr Shim'on Peres asked me to meet with him.

My answer was we could meet only on the grounds of legitimacy, and this legitimacy has two parts; general and private. The general part is that I cannot talk to you except within the framework of the Fes plan. The second part is private, and I believe that I do not need anybody's permission to discuss this matter with you because I am still the chairman of the conference.

His answer was that he would negotiate within the framework of the Fes resolutions and the Fes plan, but that would not prevent him from bringing proposals. I said all right, since I was going to address him the context of the Fes resolutions and since I believe that I especially have the power. We will talk about this point later.

Then he said, I would not mind if we meet in America during your visit. I totally refused. My answer was that the meeting should be a Moroccan one. I do not want it to be inspired by this or that person, and I do not want to favor one continent while excluding another, one superpower while excluding another superpower. This meeting was to be a free one, distinguished by the exercise of full sovereignty. In view of the importance of certain matters, I preferred to abandon my visit to the United States, knowing that talks such as these, which are not merely exploratory, are much more important to the fate of the Arab nation than my visit to the United States, even though Morocco has its own special interests.

The king of Morocco should defend the interests of his country. My conscience used to tell me, go first and defendthe interests of your country. But if I went and then saw him, they will say that I went and received the orders. Then I saw him in Morocco, and I am rather tired and exhausted and need to take 4 days of rest.

So that I can remain independent in my opinion and shoulder my responsibility 100 percent to history today, in the near future, and in the distant future, I bear the responsibility of what has happened. I personally shoulder it. I did not inform any Arab head of state of this news. This, my dear people, you know that I told you that [words indistinct] that my father, may he rest in peace, used to tell me, Sir, the essential point in your political education is that you should never lie to your people, because your

people are an intelligent people. First, they will realize you have lied and they will not respect you if you lie.

I tell you, dear people, that I did not reveal my intention and will to any state forming the Arab community inside the Arab League. Neither did I inform any European or African or Asian or American or Latin American country. Even better, I have a message from President Reagan in which he tells me that he was informed, that the news was leaked by the other side. He was informed that I would meet Prime Minister so and so, and he asked to host this meeting so that he would be able to support, to provide U.S. support, for the meeting.

You have seen my answer; I did not go. Why not? Because if I won, it would be a win for all of us, and if I lost I would like to be the only one to lose, and to shoulder the burden, the weight and responsibility of my mistake. Dear people, I saw Shim'on Peres, we conferred within the framework of the Fes plan. I saw him because there is nothing which can stop me from seeing him; I saw him because since the birth of the Arab League to the present day no Arab League resolution forbids an Arab official from meeting with an Israeli official.

I did not see him in secrecy, like the others, because people who criticize are of two kinds: There are those who saw him in secrecy — let me tell you, dear people, in plain language there are those who salivate for Shim'on Peres to go to see them. He did not want to go and see them. They are afraid lest he come to see them publicly. Shim'on Peres, as is known, has been visiting Morocco for the last 2 days. He had no policeman or guards to protect him. This shows the thinking, restraint, responsibility, and education of 14 centuries of the Moroccan people. I am proud of this. For 2 days you knew that Shim'on Peres was here and nobody moved, knowing that matters are judged by final results and that you were waiting for the outcome of this meeting. I am going to tell you the outcome of this meeting.

I am telling it to you, and I am telling it through you to all those who wanted to tread on us with their arrogance, but this is [words indistinct]. You will say: Why did you not see him 3 or 4 months ago? And why did you not delay for 5 or 6 months? The reason is clear. The reason is clear because there are Arab circumstances and there are Israeli circumstances. Obviously, you will ask what do Israeli circumstances have to do with it.

Dear people, let us go back to the past, when we were in exile, and martyrs were killed and nationalists were imprisoned. Were we not preoccupied day and night with the coming government? We did not even count the voices that would make (Diarfourt) or (Laniam) remain, or make (Gimoulet) collapse or someone else win. We used to count them, in all quantities, we probably knew, more than the French did, the names of their representatives. Dear people, this is the education of turmoil and colonialism.

Others were brought by fate, not destiny, they were brought by fate, they do not know. [as heard]

Let us take into account the Israeli atmosphere. In my belief the Israelis will change completely in 4 months. As you know, Shim'on Peres will hand over power to the Likud party, which is the extreme right-wing party. I have said that one should consider one's own position and the position of the enemy as well. This is from the Israeli side [words indistinct].

But the other reason, a dangerous one, is, dear people, that for approximately 2 years we have not heard anything about the Palestinian cause. Everything, all our concern and all our energies are directed toward Arab rifts and toward the Iraq-Iran war. I say to myself, how have we come to this; in reality, we, all of the Arabs are responsible. How did we show this lack of awareness and lack of responsibility that other people have created for us concerning marginal problems: Iraq is in dispute with Iran, Iraq is in dispute with Libya, Syria was in dispute with Jordan, a number of countries are in dispute with each other, the PLO is in dispute with Syria and Libya and now it is in dispute with Jordan. Arab Muslims are dying. Some Arab countries are supporting the Iranians, forgetting the joint defense stipulated by the Arab League. Have we reached this level of stupidity to be taken in by tricks, and therefore waste our opportunities and our time in marginal battles, forgetting the essential problem.

I told myself, maybe if I move this essential problem again, in any case the Arabs will meet again because of it. During this meeting the problems between them will probably dissipate and they will regroup their forces for confrontation.

The land does not concern me. An occupied land does not concern me. What concerns me is the person who is being occupied. Is it not a shame for us to remain talking and insulting each other, forgetting the elderly man who saw his country and left it when he was 1 or 2 years old, and for the last 40 years he has been afflicted by the nightmare; or the children who were born and who have opened their eyes in slavery and oppression. Land does not change its face. Whenever you recover the land it will be the same, but mankind, the human being, changes.

On the day when we recover the land and the people, what kind of people will we recover? What kind of Muslim, or even Christian? Because that land is the land of coexistence, because they are all Arabs, because the Arabs in the early days were first of all a race.

When Judaism emerged they adopted Judaism; when Christianity emerged they adopted Christianity; and when Islam came they adopted Islam. But some of the Arabs remained Jews and Christians — being an Arab does not necessarily mean being a Muslim.

(?How are we going to bring back the Arabs who have various faiths one way or another?) This is the motive. First, we (?must benefit) from the domestic policy in Israel. Second, Arabs, you should stop being sedated, you should stop being distracted from your real problem. You have not only been distracted but there some of you who have betrayed the cause. He who commits treason is one who turns his Arab brother (?to the advantage) of the enemy who is not an Arab.

Therefore, dear people, I think I have covered the first part of my speech and also the second part. What remains now is the third part; namely, what took place between myself and the Israeli prime minister. First of all, we must, dear people — and you know this, there are others who are not aware of it and you should point

it out to them. This thing which you know is that a person who does not possess something cannot give this something which he does not possess.

I met with Peres. Whatever agreement I could have made with him, like the return of Gaza, or the return of the Golan, or the return of the West Bank, or Jerusalem — such an agreement cannot commit him or me. The person who does not possess something cannot give something he does not possess.

Second, I believe that I have no need to give proof of my Arabism or my zeal for the Arabs.

Third, it is known that I have not talked to him except within the framework of the Fes plan. I wish those who judged us and pronounced their verdict against us, I wish that they would have waited until after this speech to take a stand. But (?rancor and deceit and selfish aims) have all played a part. There were those who stood in judgment against us, and there were those who pronounced their verdict against us. And you can tell them: You are not in a position to pass judgment (?in advance).

All this has played its part. We have been judged by those who have judged us, and we have been sentenced by those who have sentenced us, and I tell them: you are not the arbiter whose judgment can be accepted. They have judged as they wanted, but I personally have an unassailable position.

I asked Mr Shim'on Peres: Sir, what is your view about the PLO? He told me: I do not recognize it.

God, what are you going to do then? Who are you going to talk with, if you want to resolve the issue of the Palestinian people? He said to me: I ask you this question: With whom am I going to talk, because they are to be found in Syria, Jordan, and Tunisia.

I said: If you have nothing to say, Mr Peres, what have you got to say to us about the occupied lands? You must evacuate them all. He said: I am not going to evacuate them.

I told him: (?May God help you, Sir). I am here to negotiate with you. I have not come to talk with you about the occupied lands, and whether you oppose this, and whether you give this back, and when you will give that back! I have come to tell you: You must evacuate the occupied lands as provided for by the Fes resolutions. You must talk to the PLO because it is necessary to go through the organization. And since you have not accepted from me these two preliminary things, these two priorities, then so be it; good-bye. You report to your government, and I, as an Arab official, when the time comes, if my brothers want, I will report to them. I will tell them your replies and the elements that you have in mind.

But when he tells me: We are not talking about the occupied lands, then there is nothing to talk about concerning Jerusalem, the process as they say of...[Hassan changes thought] I have nothing to talk to him about.

He rejects the PLO as the sole legitimate partner in dialogue and rejects evacuation of all the occupied lands.

I told him, good-bye. If the situation is as it is, then goodbye, and everyone should go to his country. I will report to those concerned in the first place, that is, the confrontation states, and all the Arab brothers so that they may know after this reply to this brother of theirs what the consequences are, and the measures and plans that must be taken.

I told you, dear people, at the beginning of my speech that my encounter with him was not for negotiation or decisionmaking but to explore views. I personally believe that it is not a cowardly act to have contact with the enemy and adversary.

Dear people, we have been brought up to be courageous. They will say in the papers that Hassan's action was courageous. Obviously, if you say that this sword is sharper than the stick, then in itself my action is not a courageous one. My action is the result of the nationalist upbringing of all of us, in line with our training by our teachers of politics, whether our master — may God bless his soul [King's late father] — our political parties, or the cruel path we have taversed. Sometimes there should be street demonstrations and at other times we should discuss and negotiate. Therefore, dear people, learn a lesson from this.

It is not cowardice, disgrace, or defeat for a man, from time to time, to knock on his opponent's door and ask him: What are thinking? What do you want? The real cowardice, failure, and treason is when a man puts down his arm. Since I became king, more than 25 years ago, I have witnessed a state of no war and no peace.

I am going to tell you, dear people, a story: In the summit conference held in Casablanca in 1965 we were...[Hassan changes thought] And you can verify what I am telling you from the recorded proceedings in which 'Abd al-Nasir, God's blessing be upon him; 'Arif, King Sa'ud, God's blessing be upon all; Al-Salal from Yemen and Sadok Mokaddem from Tunisia, if I remember well, took part. The important thing is, however, that those who are still alive can confirm to you these things, the best of whom is 'Amin al-Hafiz, then the president of Syria, who is also a Ba'thist and who is now a [political] refugee in Lebanon. Hasan al-Rida is also still alive, and he was then deputizing for King 'Idris. From Algeria, I am not sure whether it was Bouteflika [former Algerian foreign minister] or Boumedienne who was present. It might be President Boumedienne, who came to power on 19 June 1956 [date as heard; assumed power in 1965] — anyway I can no longer remember.

But this is the important thing: When the proceedings started they asked for my opinion, which angered them in an unbelievable way. I told them you have two choices: Whether to fight them now, I mean Israel, even with sticks — you have a population of 80 million and they have a population of only 2.5 million. This was then, before the war took place in which they took Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank, the Golan, and Jerusalem. They said, we cannot. Therefore, I told them to follow another path: Recognize them. Let them adhere to the Arab League, and, assimilate them in to your 80 million.

A roar erupted against me; What did you mean by recognizing them? At that time they only had their small land, and they would have been extremely happy to be taken in and assimilated

into the 80 million. No, they said. They listened to Al-Shukayri's ideas and speeches and asserted: Let us throw them into the sea. Throw them into the sea! Well, they have thrown us from our country and left us wandering!

After all this we still find people who cheekily said what they did and described us the way they did. As I told you, dear people, this is ridicule, cheap and irresponsible. We, regardless of all this, are intending to send a message to all Arab kings and presidents in which we are going to explain to them the reasons and incentives behind our meeting with Shim'on Peres. We are going to tell them about the elements he has brought with him, and the negative answer regarding the two main points of the Fes summit, which is the withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognizing the PLO.

At this point I would like to stress, before I end this address, that regardless of whoever accepts or rejects it, that Morocco is a sovereign country, and it is its duty to freely exercise its sovereignty to the full so that other people will not think that Morocco is not strong. The only limitation on its freedom is its commitments. Whenever a country commits itself, such a commitment will take into consideration its sovereignty in accordance with scope of the commitment.

There is no one who can tell me whom I can see and whom I cannot see. When I have reached a stage in my life even my father, may he rest in peace, who educated me and allowed me to accompany him whenever I wanted to go...[Hassan changes thought] I do not accept that [words indistinct] be said about Morocco. This is an important matter which we must know and must respect.

Second, there are some among them who say: So and so has done what Al-Sadat did. (?There is no comparison.) Al-Sadat's land was occupied and he went and liberated it, may God have mercy on him [words indistinct]. Thanks be to God, I have nothing to liberate (?and had I had something to liberate it would not have waited until this day.) The disaster hit us [words indistinct]. As to those in the Arab east who come and give us lessons in patriotism, I do not accept this.

[Words indistinct], dear people, is your criticism or approval of my action, is your peace of mind. As for myself, I have peace of mind. And if you have peace of mind, I have even greater peace of mind. And in all this I have two things in mind: The Prophet says: He who tries and succeeds has two rewards, and he who tries and fails has only one reward. I hope that God Almighty will give me two rewards and even [words indistinct] one reward from God [words indistinct].

I end my speech with the saying of God Almighty: Say work, and God, and His messenger, and the believers will surely see your work. God speaks the truth. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Comparison of Moroccan-Israeli Joint Communique

Rabat MAP in English at 1220 GMT on 24 July carries "the full text of the joint communique released at the end of the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco." This version has been compared with the version carried by Tel Aviv IDF radio in Hebrew at 0911 GMT on 24 July and published on page I 5 of the 24 July Middle East & Africa *Daily Report* and found to be identical.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi: Peres Visit 'Surprising, Unjustifiable'

JN231515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1447 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has described the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres as surprising and unjustifiable. In a statement to the press today, his excellency said that the visit contradicts all Arab resolutions on solidarity. He added that the Arab nation should understand this type of individual behavior in order to put an end to it.

Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, culture and information minister and the government's official spokesman, said in a press statement today that the visit is considered a deviation from the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the Rabat summit. He added: However, we are not in a position to give lessons to others. He said that the results of the visit are considered another step to undermine Arab solidarity and fragment the spirit of common action to confront the enemies of the Arab nation. His excellency said that the government is still waiting for the facts behind the visit.

Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also said in a press statement today that Sudan was surprised by the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco. His excellency said Sudan is awaiting sufficient information on the visit because it is not easy at present to give an opinion without this information.

Military Spokesman Denies Fall of Juba Airport

JN231806 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jul (SUNA) — The Armed Forces official spokesman today said that the city of Juba is completely secure and that some news agencies' reports about the fall of Juba Airport are groundless. He also said that the coming hours will witness a complete resolution of the situation. In a press statement, the spokesman said none of the outlaws is present near the airport. All outlaws were driven out of the area near Lado Mountain where dozens of them were killed while others fled, leaving weapons, ammunition, and injured behind them.

His excellency announced that search operations are continuing and the situation will be completely settled in the coming few hours. His excellency said that rumors put out by some rancorous elements are aimed at affecting the high morale of citizens who

are following the defeat of the rebels in the south. He called on citizens not to listen to these rumors.

The Armed Forces official spokesman said the Armed Forces are aware of their responsibilities and will end all attempts aimed against the lives and properties of citizens and will safeguard the unity of Sudanese territory.

SPLA Radio Carries 'Appeal' to Juba Citizens
EA232028 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1312 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Appeal" presented by Major James Wani Igga, candidate member of the SPLA-SPLM Political-Military High Command and commander of the Central Equatoria region — date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] This is an appeal to the Equatorians in general, and particularly the citizens around Juba town. I greet you all in the name of our revolution, in the name of the SPLM-SPLA. This greeting is a special one. It is a patriotic and revolutionary greeting from your son and brother already in the struggle on an occasion to mark this very day, the long-expected day on which your fighting sons in the SPLA are at last announcing their long-awaited offensive on Juba town.

No doubt those conscious and land-loving citizens who also cherish the future of our suffering sons and daughters must have heard long ago first [as heard] the SPLA voice and evacuated their children from Juba town. We have, of course, truly given you quite enough warning to the extent that we cannot be held responsible for any ensuing inconvenience. Moreover, to prove that the SPLA is fighting to liberate these very children, it has since the end of 1984 requested repeatedly citizens of Juba town to move as well as remove their children and property to the rural areas inasmuch as in any battle and without intention people can always get injured in crossfire.

Never rule out also the fact that the enemy when desperate can in all circumstances take revenge on you. Do not forget what the enemy, the Khartoum minority clique, did in July 1965 in Juba, the atrocities, the genocide, the massacre and whatnot committed against our peace-loving people by the enemy, leave alone the burning of houses, with children and old women in them coupled with unlimited destruction of property.

It is time that you are now, both common man and those our armed brothers in the enemy camp who did not get the chance to join us before, to show your undoubted patriotism to participate in the fight now going on around Juba.

The campaign meant to free you from all forms of oppression and domination by someone who calls himself the actual son of the country, and reduces you to a (?state) of a third-class citizen, or al-Abid [Arabic for "slaves"]. It is ample time, even to those citizens who were before, maybe security-wise, displaying the negative rather than the positive part of their contribution to the war of liberation to come and join us. Fellow patriots, it is you who in actuality are to be emancipated from the merciless claws of the wolves in Khartoum. [passage omitted]

Fellow patriots, lend me your ears to put therefore this appeal of mine across. I am appealing to all Equatorians in general and those citizens around Juba town in particular to more strongly put forward their commitment to the cause of our people by cooperating with the SPLA troops in the area and provide them with every possible assistance. Already those SPLA forces initially have been very well treated and received in Mundari area in spite of (Gajuk Lopai) and (Nigelele Nyajuak's) antagonistic attempt to mislead some of them and consequently we were so sad and in fact very astounded at seeing some handful of these deceived people fleeing their villages for Juba town instead of vice versa.

Nowadays, many people in the world think that the Equatorians are no longer the Equatorians of those days. No more the patriotic Equatorians of those times. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is high time for elders who still are in their original sense, as I know many of them are there, to sit down one day and advise the young (?and stray ones) accordingly. Tell them the right thing. We in the first place do not want to be cursed by the coming generation simply because we have not paved the way for them. We have already [words indistinct] our fathers but they did their part.

It is by joining the SPLA that we can correct the past wrong actions by some of our former politicians. It is by our participation that we all can sit down, suggest the exact framework of our new country, a country void of tribalism, void of nepotism, void of sectionism, void of favoritism and a Sudan void of corruption and Magendo [graft], a new Sudan that must be free from all injustice, a new country for equality and development, for all without segregation. But all this is impossible, dear citizens, without your devoted participation in the struggle as patriots. [passage omitted]

By the way, the SPLA is not a Dinka movement as the Khartoum clique would like you to believe. Those fighting around Juba town today include a very big percentage of sons from the Equatoria itself. Yes, we have to stop being deceived by the enemy. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, in my capacity as a member of the SPLA High Command and zonal commander of Juba, Central Equatoria Zone, I am on my way right now to Juba and I assure you all that no SPLA soldier shall take a needle or a single thread from any citizen by force. Any such contradiction of the SPLA policy and disciplinary laws on the side of the SPLA troops shall be severely and accordingly dealt with. Hence, rest assured that you will receive the maximum respect and humanity possible from our forces.

The struggle continues. Long live the SPLA-SPLM! Long live the struggle of our people! Long live the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang de Maboir! Thank you very much.

SPLA: Kodok Town 'Devastated' After 'Massive' Attack

EA231518 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The latest reports received here say that the town of Kodok in the northern part of Upper Nile administrative area [on White Nile north of Malakal] has been completely devastated following a massive attack by SPLA forces during the early hours of the morning of 22 July 1986.

Fashoda Battalion, under command of Captain (Oyay Deng Ajak), assaulted and shelled enemy positions inside Kodok garrison, destroying the store and the commander's house. The entire residential area of Kodok, including the special living quarters of the Army police, prisons and wildlife department, was razed to the ground in the attack.

Our correspondent says that the police station and wildlife headquarters were both temporarily occupied by the forces of Fashoda before being destroyed.

On the present situation in the aftermath of the attack, the correspondent says that Kodok has become a ghost town after the civilian population fled in panic, leaving only the demoralized and starving forces of Khartoum holed up in their trenches. [passage omitted]

SPLA: Kurmuk Raid Tallies 30 Casualties; Troops Flee

EA231950 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] More details have emerged on the fighting between the SPLA and the government forces in Kurmuk. According to our correspondent accompanying Eagle Battalion, the raid on the enemy positions a week ago left 10 government soldiers dead, over 20 of them seriously wounded, and 10 others, commanded by a certain lieutenant, ran away from the town to an unknown destination on the date of the attack. The correspondent says that the government authorities in Kurmuk are still looking for the wherabouts of the fleeing troops. Further damages and losses on the enemy's military installations in Kurmuk were also reported.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Dismisses Mzali, Wife From Party Posts

LD241451 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 24 Jul (KUNA) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today dismissed Mohamed Mzali from the Politburo of the Tunisian ruling Destourian Socialist Party. He also dismissed his wife, Fathia Mzali, from the party's Central Committee. [passage omitted]

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Navy Attacks Spanish Ship 21 July

LD240002 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A statement issued by the Saharan Information Ministry has said that a unit of the Saharan National Navy on 21 July attacked a foreign ship inside the territorial waters of the SDAR some 10 miles from the Saharan coast. According to the statement, the ship is of Spanish nationality flying the Moroccan flag. After the statement had strongly denounced the attitude of the Spanish Government toward the Saharan people, it says it holds the Madrid government responsible for the incident and warns it against persisting to violate Saharan sovereignty.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Kapitonov, Delegation Arrive 23 July

EA231826 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A delegation led by the chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, arrived in Addis Ababa on a working visit today. The delegation was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the WPE Politburo and chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.

Eritrean Front Denies Contacts With Government

JN201105 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum July 20 (SUNA) — The Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front — Unified Organisation — has today refuted categorically the allegations that some of its members had conducted secret contacts with Ethiopian officials, saying that these allegations were diffused with the sole target to break up the Eritrean unified organisation.

Omsan Saleh Sabbe — chairman of the Executive Committee — stated to the daily *Al-Ayyam* published here today, that the Eritrean unified organization supports Sudan's efforts to reach a peaceful solution for the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict without any preconditions.

Sabbe further dismissed any comparison that might be held between the Southern Sudan conflict and Eritrean cause, arguing that the Sudan did not present any material or political support to the Eritreans while Ethiopia is providing the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) of Col. John Garang with material and military assistance besides land for training.

Meanwhile, the preparatory meetings of the Eritrean Liberation Front Executive Committee will start today — the paper did not identify the place — to draw up programs and pinpoint topics which will be discussed by the Eritrean National Council in its coming second session, the paper said.

Issues, such as current Eritreans situation, the peaceful settlement proposed by the Sudan, and problems the unified organisation is facing, are due to be discussed in the said meetings, a source for the executive committee stated.

ELF Official Killed in Eastern Sudan

JN221100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Kassala, (Eastern Sudan) July 22 (SUNA) — A member of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), The Unified Organization, was shot dead in the eastern region's capital last Sunday.

[Walki Tamaskan), who was also (ELF) director of the popular organization bureau, was shot dead here when an unidentified person opened fire on him outside his residence in (Murabat) quarter, a suburb of Kassala town.

Kassala, located near the joint Sudanese-Ethiopian frontiers harbours large numbers of Eritrean and Ethiopian people.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Warns Against Pro-Obote Movement

EA231254 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Kisekka has challenged every Ugandan to search for ways and means of putting the country back on the road to progress. The prime minister was addressing the residents of Wakiso, near Kampala. Noting that the country has been kept backward for a long time, Dr Kisekka said that this is the time to start rebuilding it afresh and underlined the need for unity, self-help and hard work in the successful attainment of this goal. He said the people are the government and, therefore, they should not wait for what they call the government to work for them but to come up themselves [as heard] on self-help basis for the good of the country.

He advised them to guard against being deceived by FOBA [Force Obote Back Again], reminding them that it was the people themselves who fought and sacrificed a lot to bring the country where it is now and should, therefore, not accept to be played around with.

Calling for a fight against all forms of injustice, the prime minister appealed to the people of Wakiso not to misuse the services provided to them and to be free to air all their grievances if they want progress. [passage omitted]

Welcoming the prime minister to the area, the district administrator, Mpigi, Mr Kagonyera, reported that the people of the area greatly support the NRM government.

Former Vice President Placed Under House Arrest

HK240126 Hong Kong AFP in English 0123 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, July 24 (AFP) — Former Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga, who served under ousted President Milton Obote, is under house arrest at his home in Entebbe, Ugandan Prime Minister Sam Kisekka confirmed here Wednesday.

He told reporters on arrival for a one-day private visit to Kenya on his way to Britain that opponents of President Yoweri Museveni were behind the smuggling of coffee, landlocked Uganda's main resource, through Kenya to the port of Mombasa.

But he discounted speculation that Mr Obote's followers could overthrow the Museveni government, which overthrew General Tito Okello's military regime early this year.

He added that Gen Okello, who met Mr Museveni when the Ugandan head of state made a three-day official visit to Tanzania recently, was free to return home.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives French Adviser Guy Penne

AB232122 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] President Biya received in audience Mr Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser on African affairs. Mr Penne was bearer of a message from President Mitterrand inviting President Paul Biya to pay an official visit to France early next year. Questioned on the affair Tillier, the French envoy refused to comment.

CONGO

Creditor Countries Urge Rescheduling of Debt

AB231555 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 22 Jul (AFP) — Representatives of creditor countries of the People's Republic of Congo, who met in Paris on 18 July, have decided to ask their governments for an "important rescheduling" of the external debt of the country, an official communique disclosed on Tuesday. The countries are: FRG, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Spain, United States, France, Italy, United Kingdom, and Switzerland. The rescheduling of the debts was decided following a request by the Congolese authorities and will affect, according to the communique, the part of the debt "related to the loans and credits guaranteed and granted by the creditors to the Congolese Government or endorsed by Congo."

The repayment of the rescheduled debts, the communique further said, will be made "during a 10-year period with a 4-year grace period."

This decision made by the creditors, the communique added, follows "the efforts in view of reoganizing the economic sector" undertaken by the Congolese Government as well as the aid just granted by the International Monetary Fund to the "economic and financial program" initiated by the government.

Envoy Hands Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Sassou-Nguesso

AB231539 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, yesterday received in audience Musa Ahmadi, a special envoy of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at the Presidency of the Republic. After the audience, Mr Ahmadi said he was quite satisfied with the relations existing between the Congolese and Libyan revolutions before reviewing the issues relating to the bilateral cooperation. The Libyan leader's special envoy also expressed the Libyan people's gratitude to the Congolese people for their support when children and peaceful citizens were massacred by President Reagan. Let us Listen to Musa Ahmadi speaking to our reporter, Roger Yerebin:

[Begin recording][Ahmadi] In fact, I had the honor to be received in a friendly atmosphere by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, to whom I also had the honor of delivering a message from his brother and friend, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. I brought this message within the framework of the relations of friendship, cooperation, and fraternity that have always existed between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the one hand, and between President Sassou-Nguesso and his brother Col al-Qadhdhafi on the other. The message also concerns African issues that are preoccupying the entire African Continent.

[Yerebin] Your Excellency, I think that you are aware that Congo is one of the African states that supported you when you were attacked by the Americans. (?What is the situation that is now prevailing in your country)?

[Ahmadi] You know that the U.S. aggression against Libya has failed militarily and that Libya was not alone in facing that aggression perpetrated by a big power, which, normally, should have the responsibility of maintaining peace in all the regions of the world. Among the brotherly countries that supported Libya in the face of that aggression, the People's Republic of the Congo was the first. We were not surprised at all by the Congolese people and their leadership in the face of the aggression, because (?a solidarity has always existed between the Congolese and the Libyan revolutions) [end recording]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

25 Reportedly Arrested After Failed Coup

AU231013 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid, July 23 (AFP) — Twenty-five members of the Armed Forces in Equatorial Guinea were arrested last weekend following an attempted coup against the government of Lieutenant-Colonel Teodoro Obiang N'guema, the Madrid Daily *El Pais* reported Wednesday, quoting Spanish Government sources.

It said the coup attempt was led by one Mundo, a former Equatorial Guinea military attache in Madrid, and quoted Spanish residents in Malabo, the capital of the former Spanish West African colony, as saying three former ministers were involved. One was named as Emba Oriana, a relative of President Obiang.

Colonel Obiang took power in August 1979, ousting his notorious uncle, Francisco Macias Nguema. There were attempted coups against him in April 1981 and May 1983.

Deputy Prime Minister Involved

AB231525 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, 23 Jul (AFP) — Fructuoso Mba Onana, Equatorial Guinea's deputy prime minister and minister of public works, is reportedly involved in a coup attempt, it was learned from informed sources here today.

Several people were reportedly arrested over the weekend including Mba Onana, the uncle of Equatorial Guinean President Theodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the same sources added.

However, a diplomatic in the Gabonese capital says that from all indications, it is "more of a family matter than a real plot" which will enable the head of state to remove Mr Mba Onana who was regarded up until last January as the "number-two man" of the regime.

Quoting Spanish administrative sources, the Madrid-based daily paper *El Pais* stated today that some Equatorial Guinean military personnel and some former ministers had been arrested or are involved in a coup attempt.

GABON

President Bongo Receives Iranian, Moroccan Envoys

AB230948 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Moroccan ambassador to Libreville, Moulay Driss Alaoui, and the Iranian Deputy Petroleum Minister, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardebeli were received yesterday by the president of the Republic, His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo. The Iranian deputy petroleum minister said he delivered a message on strengthening cooperation between Iran and Gabon. The Iranian deputy minister spoke at length after the meeting about problems facing the international oil market and OPEC, to which Gabon and Iran belong.

[Begin (Al-Bellimi) recording in Persian followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French] [Words indistinct] convey a message from his excellency the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran to his Excellency el Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, on relations between our two countries, and particularly on the problems facing OPEC and the world oil market, which are in the interest of our two peoples. In this message emphasis was laid on the need for unity among OPEC member-countries to protect and safeguard the interests of the members.

We consider that the present situation is in the interest of the consumer countries and not in that of the exporting countries. [Words indistinct] first the fall in crude oil prices and the fall in the dollar's value. The policy of member-countries to increase their production is not in the interest of OPEC members and we consider that countries that produce more than 6 million barrels are responsible for the present situation. We think that these countries must respect the principles of OPEC. We think production by member-countries must be closely monitored in order to obtain a reasonable and fair oil price.

Relations between Morocco and Gabon were discussed at the meeting between the head of state and the Moroccan ambassador. Moulay Driss Alaoui said after the meeting that it was not possible for him to give details about his talks with President Bongo. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Karl-I-Bond Appointed Ambassador to U.S.

AB221650 Dakar PANA in French 1543 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Jul (AZAP/PANA) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has just appointed Nguza Karl-I-Bond [a former prime minister and opposition leader] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to the United States of America. It has been observed that the appointment comes within the framework of a large-scale diplomatic reshuffle underway in Zaire.

GHANA

World Bank Official Hails Economic Recovery Effort

AB221935 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Last Friday's meeting in Accra of the donor countries and agencies in Ghana has brightened the country's chances for further assistance in its economic recovery program. The meeting has also provided an opportunity for the removal of bottlenecks that were militating against the achievement of the goals of the program. The chief of the World Bank loans program for Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, D.J. Reece, disclosed this shortly before he flew to the United States, after leading the bank's team to the meeting. He said the meeting was very useful, in a way that it sought solution to the problems of disbursement and utilization of aid pledged. Mr Reece commended the government measures aimed at speeding up disbursement of aid, saying, they have already made a good impact on the country's economic development. He announced that a similar aid coordinating meeting will be held in Vienna, Austria, on Ghana's health and educational sectors. The aim is to attract more donors to support the government's program to rehabilitate and develop the two sectors within the framework of the economic recovery program. Mr Reece declared: There are very good signs for continuing World Bank assistance to Ghana. This is because a positive impact has been made on Ghana's economy so far, much more satisfactorily than had been experienced in other African countries.

GUINEA

Ad Hoc Committee Meeting With Guinea Bissau Begins

AB232118 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The first meeting of the ad hoc committee for cooperation in the field of fishing between our country and Guinea Bissau opened this morning at the Palais des Nations. The Guinea Bissau delegation, which arrived in our country yesterday, is being headed by the former secretary of state for fisheries, Luis Oliveira Sanca, who was recently appointed the resident minister for the southern province. The new secretary of state for fisheries, Abubacar Balde, is also in our country. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Vice President Moniba Receives Opposition Leader

AB232203 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Vice President Harry Moniba has reiterated his call on all Liberians to put aside their political differences and work together for the development of Liberia. He said Liberia has urgent and (?serious) economic problems and that it was only through collective and united efforts that this nation will recover economically. Dr Moniba was speaking at his capital office today when Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews [chairman of the United People's Party] paid a courtesy call on him. The vice president noted that there was a time when individuals belonging to different parties disagree on certain issues, but added that such disagreement must not seek to undermine the overall goal of peace and stability in the nation. Dr Moniba said the government was committed to promoting peace and stability in the country through national reconciliation. He then welcomed Mr Matthews and members of his party assuring that the government was willing to cooperate with any opposition political party whose interest is to foster peace, stability, and development in Liberia.

In his remarks, Mr Matthews observed that Liberia is facing problems and said any opposition political leader who wants to be reasonable must be prepared to work for the development of this country. He said his visit to Dr Moniba was based on his desire to work with the government for the development of Liberia. The vice president and Mr Matthews later held closed-door discussions in his office. Mr Matthews was accompanied by (Sadiok Gbah), Afonso Kawah, and Blamo Nelson. Mr Matthews yesterday paid a courtesy call on the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, at which time he informed Dr Doe of his desire to see Liberia go forward politically and assured his support for the president's policy of national reconciliation and reconstruction. In a related development, Mr Matthews also met today with Chairman Keikura Kpoto of the National Democratic Party of Liberia. The meeting, held behind closed doors at Senator Kpoto's capital office, was also attended by Grand Bassa County Senator Charles Williams and high-randing executive members of the United People's Party.

MALI

President Traore Returns From Mauritanian Visit

AB231729 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The president, General Moussa Traore, and his wife, who were accompanied by a high-powered delegation, returned to Bamako late this morning after a 4-day official visit to Mauritania. General Moussa Traore was welcomed on arrival by General Amadou Baba Diara, deputy secretary general of the party, who was accompanied by members of the BEC [Central Executive Bureau], of the government, the national assembly, and of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

Health Minister To Visit Cholera-Infested Area

AB231835 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of public health and social affairs [Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse] will leave for Nara tomorrow in order to supervise activities aimed at combating cholera in the area. She will be accompanied by her adviser in charge of problems of public health, Dr Zakaria Maiga, and the officer in charge of the department of epidemiology and prevention at the national health directorate, Dr (Sidi Konate). The Nara area remains the only zone where cholera still persists since the 1964 outbreak — an outbreak that the Ministry of Health was able to control in

all the other areas in Mali. This 2-day visit will enable Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse to examine the situation with the political and administrative authorities and the area commissioner and to envisage with them the most appropriate steps to be taken to eradicate cholera definitively from the Nara area.

NIGERIA

Technical Cooperation Agreement With FRG Renewed

AB231730 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria and West Germany today renewed their technical cooperation agreement signed 5 years ago. Under it, West Germany will provide experts for mutually agreed fields in Nigeria on a supplementary basis. West Germany will also supply additional equipment for each expert to the tune of 5,000 naira when such materials are needed by both parties for the experts employment in Nigeria. The minister of national planning, Dr Kalu Idika Kalu signed for Nigeria while the West German ambassador to Nigeria, Hans (Harald Wangen), endorsed for his country. Dr Kalu expressed satisfaction with the benefits Nigeria had derived since the agreement was signed. Thirteen German experts are currently assigned to Nigerian institutions and government's organizations. Six others have been seconded to the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, University of Port-Harcourt and the Kano and Gongola State governments. The minister expressed the hope that West Germany will send more such experts to Nigeria if the need arose. In his response, the West German ambassador, (Harald Wangen) remarked that the renewal of the agreement marks the continuation of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

ECOWAS Countries To Require Insurance Card

AB230852 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Highway legislations in the West African subregion are to be hamonized by the Economic Community of West African States. The executive secretary of the community, Alhaji Momodu Monu, announced this in Lagos at the launching of the ECOWAS brown card [insurance card]. He expressed the hope that within 6 years ECOWAS would have completed the coastal and sub-Sahelian prime West African highways. Alhaji Momodu said that economic integration without free movement of persons, vehicles, goods, and services across the borders would be meaningless. He expressed satisfaction with the reopening of the borders by some member states. Alhaji Momodu said he was aware of complaints by some members on free movement, pointing out that the secretariat would look into such complaints. Meanwhile, any motorist entering Nigeria from any ECOWAS country is now required to carry a brown card. This followed the launching in Lagos of the card in consonance with the Community's protocol agreement. The managing director of the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, NICON, Mr Yinka Elijadu, said at the launching that it was mandatory for Nigerian motor underwriting companies to issue the card. He said that a uniform system of claim settlement had been set up while foreign exchange implications would be minimized.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Not Attending OAU Summit

AB231436 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, July 23 (AFP) — First Vice-President Francis Minah leaves here Wednesday night for Addis Ababa at the head of a five-man delegation to represent Sierra Leone at this year's summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). President Joseph Momoh told a political rally at Pujehun, southern Sierra Leone, on Saturday that he would be leaving here Monday for the summit, but later postponed his departure to Friday, when he would have travelled with Nigeria's President Ibrahime Babangida. No official reason has been given for the decision to send First Vice-President Minah instead.

SLPMB Raises Producer Prices for Cocoa, Coffee

AB232212 Paris AFP in French 1601 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 22 Jul (AFP) — Very high producer prices for cocoa, coffee, ginger, and palm kernels were announced in Freetown Tuesday by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB). The price of a ton of cocoa is fixed at $2,233; that is to say an increase of about 300 percent of the former price of $750 per ton, fixed in April 1986. A ton of coffee now costs $2,086, representing an increase of $1,510 over the previous price, while the price of a ton of ginger is now fixed at $1,866 compared with $560 in April, and a ton of palm kernels now costs $112, representing an increase of $37. According to a spokesman of the SLPMB, the increases are in line with the recommendations of the IMF calling on the government to increase the prices in order to motivate the farmers to increase production.

TOGO

Agreement for Budgetary Assistance Signed With France

AB231727 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Upon his return to Lome yesterday afternoon, French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac and Atsou Koffi Amegah, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, signed a cooperation agreement at the RPT Hall, on behalf of their respective countries. This agreement between Togo and France concerns budgetary assistance of 1 billion CFA francs. [passage omitted]

Aurillac Leaves for Benin

AB231749 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] While attending the Evala traditional wrestling competitions at Kara in the Kozah Prefecture, the head of state also received several officials, among whom were Gotlieb Monekosso, WHO regional director for Africa, and Michel Aurillac, French minister of cooperation. Both Monekosso and Aurillac left Lome this morning for the Republic of Benin. [passage omitted]

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reaction to President Reagan's 22 July Address

Pik Botha Welcomes Nonintervention

LD231022 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs has welcomed President Reagan's policy speech on South Africa but has issued a warning against continued foreign intervention. In a statement issued in Pretoria Mr Pik Botha says that if foreign intervention and threats continue South Africa will be obliged to withdraw into the laager as this will be the only way to maintain the values that the West claims to uphold. The statement says the South African Government accepts President Reagan's sincere desire that a constitutional dispensation should be brought about in a way in which all communities may have a say in the governing of the country. This was precisely what the South African Government envisaged.

The South African Government welcomed President Reagan's stand that the government was under no compulsion to negotiate the future of the country with any organization which proposed a communist regime and which used terrorism to bring this about. The South African Government also welcomed President Reagan's condemnation of the deeds of terror committed in South Africa by Soviet-armed elements of the ANC.

Concerning the suffering of southern African countries if punitive measures were implemented against South Africa, President Reagan's figures did not reflect the total extent of the catastrophic consequences, the statement said. Millions of people in neighboring countries would die of hunger if the 1.5 million foriegn workers were sent home. The foreign minister's statement said it was encouraging that President Reagan acknowledged the dramatic changes brought about under the leadership of President Botha. It was also encouraging that President Reagan underlined the fact that South Africa's problems were complex and that solutions should not be transplanted from outside.

The South African Government was still of the opinion that fruitful dialogue could take place with the American Government and other governments regarding the realities of southern Africa and regarding the necessity that violence should end in the interests of all the countries of southern Africa.

The statement said the South African Government stood for the same ideals as the American people. It was time that the misunderstanding regarding the methods of achieving these ideals should be discussed at the highest level.

Elaborates in 'Network' Interview

MB232106 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria by Andre le Roux on the "Network" program introduced by Kolie van Koller — live]

[Text] [Van Koller] In Pretoria Andre le Roux spoke to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He wanted to get clarification, in the first place, on one aspect of Mr Botha's reaction to President Reagan's speech last night.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, there was a view last night in your statement that the South African under certain circumstances, will be prepared to go back to the laager. What did you mean by that?
[Botha] Yes, certainly. You see there was in a reference in President Reagan's statement to the laager. He made a call on our president not to go back into the laager. One can have various interpretations of what a laager means. Overseas they see a laager as isolation — South Africa isolating itself from the rest of the world. Our concept of a laager is that historically it meant the fortress which we needed for our survival. We could also use the word in a spiritual sense; for the values which we uphold, this could be a bastion.

[Le Roux] Did you not make a threat ...
[Botha, interrupting] No, it was not meant that way. It was just as I said. If you go ahead with your threats and interference, because really it is totally incomprehensible that at a time when this government has brought about so much reform, at such a time you get no recognition. Not that we want it in the first place, but the intimidation of moderates continues and the ANC's policy is to sabotage any negotiations with us, and now the Europeans, and certain elements in America, give us the impression that they support violence in this sense. They say our government should take the initiative, we must release certain people, we must withdraw from the black residential areas. How do you deal with an element who does not want to negotiate — negotiation is treason to his revolution — and it is these matters that must be addressed with leaders. We must go ahead and not give up hope. We must continue talking to leaders, but if we cannot succeed, then South Africa has two choices — one, it capitulates to the forces of violence, and two, we accept isolation and make the best of it, accept lower standards of living and protract the process even if it takes decades. That will give you a chance to survive and succeed. Capitulation to the South African Communist Party is the end of us all.

[Le Roux] But haven't you chosen the second option, for example with your speech at Witbank where you say if sanctions should come, they should come as soon as possible?
[Botha] Yes. I believe there must be some change in these threats, in these unjust threats, so sanctions are not inevitable. Certain of our media interpreted that incorrectly. All my life I have opposed sanctions as minister of foreign affairs. My standpoint is that if sanctions are inevitable, and it is my choice, then we cannot do without the values that we are used to. If it is our choice that we capitulate to a power that will destroy these values, then we should definitely choose sanctions.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, where do we stand at the moment in our diplomatic efforts to prevent sanctions.
[Botha] We are fighting a very hard battle. We do not give up hope. We will continue fighting but we must continue to try to convince leaders such as Mrs Thatcher, President Reagan, and Chancellor Kohl to see that the results of sanctions will be catastrophic for the whole of southern Africa. They must decide

whether they are going to support the neighboring states. I have asked for a meeting of the neighboring states of Swaziland, Botswana, and Lesotho, so that I can spell out to them what the effects of sanctions will be.

ANC Rejects Reagan 'Diatribe'
AB231532 Paris AFP in English
1526 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, July 23 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa on Wednesday [23 Jul] rejected as a "diatribe" U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy speech on southern Africa made in Washington Tuesday. In a statement from Lusaka, where the underground movement has its headquarters in exile, the ANC dismissed President Reagan's "characteristic and hypocritical condemnation of apartheid." The organisation accuses the U.S. Administration of not wanting to contribute towards lasting peace and security in the region, and of giving the "usual support and comfort" to South Africa by refusing to condone comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. "Reagan's affirmation of the disastrous policy of constructive engagement flies in the face of United States public opinion, which is in favour of decisive action against the apartheid regime," the statement said.

Buthelezi Applauds 'Realism'
MB231909 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday — President Ronald Reagan had displayed realism in last night's speech to the U.S. Congress and invited foreign policy specialists, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said tonight. Asked to comment on the speech, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said: "Mr Reagan did not try to hide the United States of America's abhorrence for apartheid but he is clearly committed to its abolition, not just through rhetoric, but through realistic strategies."

AHI Commends 'Balanced Approach'
MB231535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1526 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) today welcomed the "balanced appoach" which President Reagan of the US had shown towards South Africa's problems in his address in the White House last night. In a statement, the president of the AHI, Mr Christie Kuun, said Mr Reagan's awareness of the problems of southern Africa, and South Africa in particular, gave his speech a "particularly responsible perspective of which all South Africans should take note."

The fact that Mr Reagan was harming the political future of his party with his standpoints should be of encouragement and support to all parties in South Africa who were making an honest attempt to find a meaningful solution to South Africa's "present problematic situation."

Mr Kuun said Mr Reagan had once again emphasised the importance of South Africa in a southern African context, especially with regard to economic stability; and in a world context as the important supplier of strategic minerals to the West. Mr Reagan had spelled out certain components of reform in which he had, among other things, pleaded for release of political prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC. The AHI believed it was in the interest of South Africa to negotiate with as many people and parties as possible over the future of the country, but then there would have to be a mutual requirement by all parties to bring about "a peaceful settlement in a peaceful way." The AHI therefore wanted to point out that it was not so simple to merely release those who advocated violence as a means of finding a settlement, or to unban communist organisations.

Mr Reagan's explicit standpoint that South Africa had to find its own solution for its particular problems, were welcomed, Mr Kuun said. The AHI believed that in a situation of order, free economic association, and a normal international diplomatic and trade climate, it would be easier to find a political solution for South Africa's problems. The AHI agreed with Mr Reagan that South Africa could again take its rightful and deserving place in the family of free nations.

Christian Group Wires Praise
MB240511 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2129 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — The United Christian Action (UCA) group, which says it represents four million black and white Christians, today sent a telegram to U.S. President Reagan thanking him for his strong opposition to sanctions. The telegram also opposed the idea of unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela on the grounds that it "would spark off the first stage of the two-stage Marxist revolution in South Africa." "This would be a disastrous blow for all the moderate forces and would lead inevitably to a Marxist take-over of our country," the conservative UCA said. "The subsequent horror and totalitarian enslavement is already being experienced by many African countries whose populations are flocking to South Africa in their hundreds of thousands. "We would never expect you to consider the legalisation of the Weather Undergound terrorist movement in the United States," it added. The UCA said reform was a reality in South Africa and that "most of the legislative pillars of apartheid have already fallen." It concluded by asking Mr Reagan to ignore "Bishop Tutu's pitiful reaction to your speech." He has never been a representative of South African Christians and is a prisoner of the theology of liberation."

Radio on Soviet Connection
MB240823 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "President Reagan's Policy Statement on South Africa"]

[Text] In his policy statement on South Africa this week, President Ronald Reagan of the United States drew attention to the

economic interdependence of all the states of southern Africa, and alluded to the Soviet Union's interest in the region. The importance of these two issued is reflected in one of the most telling points he made in his 45-minute address, prepared for members of Congress and invited foreign policy specialists.

In southern Africa, he told his fellow Americans, our national ideals and strategic interests come together. Being one of the world's greatest democracies and the land of free enterprise, the United States is suited to be the ideal for all nations including South Africa and its neighbors. American's strategic interests in the region devolved around the geographic position of South and southern Africa and the enormous mineral welath of the subcontinent.

The United States, along with its Western allies, is greatly dependent on the minerals of the region and their continued availability. The West is also dependent on the Cape sea route for the unhindered delivery of these minerals as well as oil supplies from the Persian Gulf. The only threat to the continued availability of these minerals and the use of the Cape sea route is the Soviet Union and its declared aim of bringing about a communist world, the absolute antithesis of democracy and free enterprise.

Ironically, the Soviet Union is the only other major source in the world of the strategic minerals found in southern Africa. It is for this reason that President Reagan referred to southern Africa as one of the most vitally important strategic regions in the world. In essence, the states of southern Africa will have to decide between Western ideals of democracy and free enterprise, which are the major source for development and prosperity, or communist domination, which offers nothing more than deprivation on every level.

UK's Geoffrey Howe Continues EC Mission

'No Comment' on P.W. Botha Meeting

MB231530 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1524 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA — After Just over two hours of talks in Pretoria today with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on the sanctions issue, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, emerged on his way to another meeting and told reporters he had "no comment." The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who accompanied him to the door, also declined comment. Sir Geoffrey is scheduled to meet the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, at 6pm, after a scheduled press conference.

Queried at Press Conference

MB231640 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1636 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA — All outsiders could see clearly that after 25 years the "winds of change" in Africa were shaking the southern part of the continent to the roots, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in Pretoria tonight. He was speaking at a press conference after "candid, courteous and substantive" discussions with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his south African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha.

Although confirming he had delivered the European Community's mandate to Mr P.W. Botha, Sir Geoffrey said he wanted to make it clear at the outset he regarded today's exchanges with the South African Government as confidential, and skirted questions on the specific contents of his talks.

Detailing his approach to the talks, he said he was seeking acceptance for the case for dialogue and to help nurture the seeds of reconciliation so that they could take root and flourish. "Outsiders, whether they are regarded as enemies or friends, can only go cautiously if they wish to press successfully for change in South Africa." Outsiders might be intimately concerned — and Britain was "intensely" concerned with the situation in South Africa —"but it (SA) is not their country."

Sir Geoffrey reiterated his stance that if change was to be peaceful, it had to come from within, and be accepted within the country. "It must be accepted not just by those who find the present dispensation unbearable, but by those who fear for their future if change is too swift."

Outsiders could perhaps see things that those closer to the scene might miss, and there was value in dispassion just as there was in passion.

"What all outsiders can see clearly is that, after 25 years, the wind of change in Africa is shaking its southern part to its roots," he said in a reference to former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's "winds of change" speech to the South African Parliament in the early 60s.

Sir Geoffrey said the fact that his mission was viewed with mingled doubt, suspicion or even hostility on many sides "does not discourage me." All I can say ... to every side, is that talking can solve many problems, however, difficult, and violence few."

The question in South Africa was not whether, but how far and how fast the country would change, and if this would take place in peace or deepening violence.

The international community could not be indifferent and "if there is a chance that representatives of the free world can nudge the wheel of history towards peace and reconciliation in South Africa, then that chance must surely be seized."

Sir Geoffrey said the central purpose of his mission, representing not just 12 European governments, but values forged in two world wars, was "reconciliation, not conflict, consent not coercion, justice and freedom, not domination."

Referring to the fight Afrikaners put up against the British in the Boer War for what they believed was right, and to South Africa's contribution to defeating "tyranny" in World War II, he said: "I look to those same reserves of courage and reconciliation to inspire the South African Government to grasp far more urgently the need for change."

The impatience of the black population, whose endurance had been sorely tested, was also understood. "The background is one of the imprisonment and detention of many of their leaders, the proscription of political parties, the state of emergency and of apartheid itself. "Who can fail to be moved by the thought that a whole generation has come of age while Nelson Mandela has remained behind bars?"

Sir Geoffrey said he was looking also to the "courage, humanity and far-sightedness" which he knew existed in abundance among the leaders of the black population.

Replying to a question on the rejection of his visit by extra-parliamentary groups in South Africa, like the United Democratic Front, he said he hoped they would recognise the seriousness of his visit "as a friend" and change their minds.

It was "simple common sense" that negotiation and dialogue would best serve the interest of all South Africans, and this was the "most direct path to a democratic, prosperous and non-racial country."

Referring to a section of the Freedom Charter stating that South Africa belonged to all who lived in it, and Mr P.W. Botha's statement this year that all South Africans should be placed in a position where they could participate in government through their elected representatives, Sir Geoffrey said: "(Here) lies the seed of reconciliation. My task is to help nurture those seeds so that they can take root and flourish."

In their brief appearances before a strong contingent of local and foreign newsmen during today's round of talks, both Mr Pik Botha and Mr P.W. Botha declined to make any comment. Spokesmen for the state president said it was "unlikely" any comment or official statement would be issued tonight.

After his press conference, Sir Geoffrey met the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, for a third round of talks. A spokesman for Mr Heunis said afterwards the talks had lasted "for about an hour," but had no further comment.

Sir Geoffrey is scheduled to meet the state president and Mr Pik Botha for another round of talks next Tuesday and he confirmed tonight he would be having "supplementary" discussions with other government ministers. Tomorrow, he will be meeting representatives of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC) and the South Africa Britain Trade Associaiton (SABRITA), as well as a working luncheon with other leading South African businessmen. Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo-American, will be among them. Discussions with the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have also been mentioned as possible by spokesmen for Sir Geoffrey's delegation. Tomorrow evening, the foreign secretary will be in Lusaka for further talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the sanctions issue. On Friday he will meet Botswana's President Quett Masire for discussions before returning to Pretoria. Visits to Lesotho and Swaziland on Saturday are also scheduled, according to spokesmen.

Meets Business Leaders

MB240925 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0919 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 24 SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was scheduled to meet high-level businessmen and politicians in Johannesburg this morning before leaving for Lusaka this afternoon for further talks with President Kenneth Kaunda tonight

Sir Geoffrey met the Chairman of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuenyane in Pretoria early this morning before moving to the British consulate general's official residence in Johannesburg for the rest of his meetings. At 10.30 he met the chairman of the South African-British Trade Association, Mr Murray Hofmeyer, and 45 minutes later he was scheduled to meet Mr Harry Oppenhiemer. At noon the leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Colin Eglin, and the PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, were scheduled for a short meeting with Sir Geoffrey before a working luncheon with other leading South African businessmen. These included Mr Owen Horwood, former minister of finance and now charman of Nedbank, Mr Gavin Relly, chairmn of Anglo American, Mr Tony Bloom, MD [Managing Director] of Premier Milling, Mr Chris Ball, MD of Braclays Bank, and Mr Conrad Strauss, Group M of Standard Bank. A small contingent of newsmen and television camera crews kept watch at the consulate general's residence but no photo sessions were allowed.

BBC Reports Tutu's View

MB240834 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Excerpts] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffre Howe, is currently on a visit to South Africa on behalf of the European Community. Yesterday, Sir Geoffrey had 2 hours of talks with the South African President P.W. Botha. He meets South African businessmen this morning for talks before flying to Zambia; then on to Botswana, returning late tomorrow to Pretoria, which he is using as his base. Neil Curry reports on the first leg of this diplomatic mission:

[Curry] The foreign secretary arrived in South Africa against a background of some resentment over the presumption that outsiders had an immediate role to play in solving the problems of the troubled Republic, but he quickly moved to try and place his mission in context:

[Begin Howe recording] [passage omitted] If there is a chance that representatives of the free world can nudge the wheel of history toward peace and reconciliation in South Africa, then that chance must surely be seized. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Curry] But black leaders have largely refused to meet Sir Geoffrey, and Bishop Tutu proved to be unimpressed by the foreign secretary's suggestions:

[Begin Tutu recording] Well, I mean he has not exactly provided us with an earth-shattering statement there. It is one of the most trite truisms, utterly hackneyed. After all, this is precisely what we are seeking. We want a negotiated settlement in South Africa, and the whole object of the exercise even of sanctions is to persuade the South African Government to come to the conference table and talk to the authentic leadership. [end recording]

[Curry] As Bishop Tutu suggested, the question of sanctions remains the single issue that most severely divides white negotiators and in fact almost the whole of black Africa. Indeed, while the foreign secretary was speaking, the Organization of African Unity was meeting in Addis Ababa and condemning the British Government in particular for standing in the way. After the meeting, Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Akinyemi clearly voiced the organization's view:
[Begin Akinyemi recording] Britain has the largest investments in South Africaa and there is a feeling that in fact it is Mrs Thatcher who has been the one single negative force against sanctions in Europe and in the world. People simply feel that she has singled herself out to be the block against sanctions, and we have the felling that if Mrs Thatcher can be passed (?with it?, other Western countries will go along with her. [end recording]

[Curry] But Sir Geoffrey's mision must be seen as an attempt to try and stave off the risk of imposing sanctions. So what can he hope to achieve? Bishop Tutu himself met with President Botha last Monday. Did he think the president would give anything away?

[Begin Tutu recording] If he [Botha] is the astute politician that most believe he is, then surely he ought to reward his very steadfast friend. He really ought to give Sir Geoffrey some substantial thing to take back home with him, otherwise what will they will be able to show for all they have done in trying to fend off sanctions in quite such a forthright manner as Mrs Thatcher has done? [end recording]

Pik Botha: Regime Would 'Welcome' Thatcher Talks

MB231948 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has welcomed the preparedness of the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to hold talks with him about the problems of South and southern Africa. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Andre le Roux in an interview that such talks could dispel misunderstanding and ambiguous interpretations of the facts. Mr Botha, however, refused to comment on the talks held today between Mr P.W. Botha and the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

[Begin video] [Botha] I think it is hopelessly too early to comment at this stage. He is still in the process of talking to various people in South Africa. He is going to Lusaka to talk to Dr Kaunda. I believe he is also going to Lesotho and other states in southern Africa. It would not be in our interest to comment at this stage.

[Le Roux] Mrs Thatcher indicated yesterday that she is prepared to talk to President Botha. What is the government's reaction?
[Botha] We welcome it. We feel that there is a lack of information of such a nature that would push the problems of southern Africa to the fore. I cannot help getting the feeling that there are misunderstandings which could possibly be based either on unaccessible facts or various interpretations of the same facts. It would be unfortunate if ultimately more stricter punitive measures are imposed on us, something which certain European leaders do not want, leaders like Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl. My view is that it would be unfortunate if these measures do come finally while they could have been prevented, possibly by negotiations at higher level and therefore our president is prepared to talk to anyone.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, you have also indicated in a statement after President Reagan's policy speech on South Africa the possibility of negotiations at the highest level to establish Western standards and norms in South Africa. What did you mean by that precisely?
[Botha] Not at the moment but she has expressed the wish and you have heard what our standpoint is. If the two standpoints converge, then meetings from our side are not excluded. [end video]

Radio Links Conflict, 'Institutionalized Inequality'

MB240518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Characteristic of the present reform debate in South Africa is its pre-occupation with change in a strictly political sense. This one-dimensional view of reform, with its assumption that the economic and social aspects may be left for later, is especially true of foreign inputs. But South Africans also, of all groups and political persuasions, tend to be susceptible to the delusion. It is a dangerous delusion, as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, retired Anglo American chairman, has reminded the country. It was necessary to tackle the social and economic problems first before the political, Mr Oppenheimer said this week, if changes were to be more successful, reasonable and desirable than those achieved in other African countries.

There is more than a little irony in this preoccupation with the political. A quarter of a century ago South Africans were complacently deriding the naivete of Kwame Nkrumah with his slogan: Seek ye first the politican kingdom and all else will follow. They were aware then that the necessary social and economic underpinning for the vast political change that overtook Ghana had not been provided. And they were not surprised by what followed — tribal warfare, coups, brutal repression, corruption and mismanagement.

The history of post-colonial Africa has been a continual reminder that political and constitutional development alone is not sufficient to ensure peace and prosperity. The primary challenge facing the continent, including South Africa, has been and remains the need to generate far-reaching social and economic advances for all its people. It is only when unequal opportunities and artificial limits on socio-economic mobility have been finally

removed that a collective interest in the maintenance of a stable political order can be expected to emerge.

It would be foolish to ignore the connection that exists in South Africa between conflict and institutionalised inequality in the social and economic fields. The Human Sciences Research Council [HRSC], in a report on an extensive survey on inter-group relations, referred to the fact that by far the greatest conflict potential in multi-ethnic societies was created when lower positions were assigned to people purely on the grounds of certain characteristics.

The HSRC study came up with a number of guidelines for corrective action. Economic growth should be so directed as to lead to greater equality. Access to key economic resources should not be restricted to membership of a particular group. The last remains of statutory job reservation had to be removed. To ensure equal access to the skilled labour market, equality in the provision of education was another necessity. The Group Areas act should not regulate the use of commercial and industrial land. And the informal sector should be fully deregulated.

Action in these fields and others may have to be initiated by government, but they fall outside the debate on specifically political change. Yet it is in these fields — in providing the social and economic underpinning for stable political development — that the most urgent work lies.

Louis Nel Rejects Relaxation of Emergency
MB221755 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1749 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, tonight rejected what he termed the "bias" of the Media Council and said he regarded the council's statement calling for relaxation of the state of emergency media curbs as "ill-considered." He termed as "unfounded" the council's criticism of the government and maintained that reporting and criticism of the full spectrum of South African political life continued. The South African public, he said, was "well-informed" on unrest-related incidents.

In the Media Council statement issued this morning, the council's chairman, former appeal court judge Mr L. de V. Van Winsen, said the council appreciated the government's predicament in coping with a dangerous internal situation, but "we believe steps taken against the media under the emergency regulations are counter-productive." "The emergency regulations, proclaimed on June 12, and orders issued under them, place crippling restraints on reporting and comment about unrest and related events such as strikes, boycotts and public debate on international sanctions.

"By excluding journalists from scenes of unrest except with official permission; by prohibiting all but official accounts of security force actions; by refusing to disclose names or numbers of people detained; by providing a wide-ranging definition of a "subversive statement;" by empowering the minister of law and order to confiscate and suspend publication of newspapers, the government is denying access to information the public has a right to know.

"South Africans now know less about some happenings in their own country than people elsewhere. Not only are they cut off from immediate news of certain events affecting their lives but they are also denied exposure to the views of other South Africans on issues of public importance," the statement said.

In reaction to the statement, Mr Nel said in a Bureau for Information release in Pretoria tonight that current limitations on the media on the reporting of security matters "are necessary in the public interest and will be maintained for as long as the situation warrants it."

His statement said:

"I have taken note of the contents of the statement of the Media Council on current press restrictions and I have also noted that the statement was not unanimous.

"The South African Government respects the public's right to be informed and the role of the media in the national political debate.

"Throughout the world national security considerations restrict the media's right to publish and broadcast. It is an internationally accepted norm that the greater the security implications, the greater the limitations on the media's rights.

"The Media Council's statement acknowledges that there exists in South Africa what is described as a dangerous internal situation. Nevertheless, it continues with a call for media rights that would apply in a normal situation.

"Nowhere in the council's criticism is any recognition given to the fact that there is a state of emergency in South Africa. Current limitations on the media on the reporting of security matters are necessary in the public interest and will be maintained for as long as the situation warrants it.

"The extent to which the criticism is unfounded in borne out by the very fact that the Media Council can make an allegation that South Africans know less about certain events in their own country than people elsewhere.

"It is incorrect to state that, as a result of the emergency regulations, South Africans are denied exposure to the views of other South Africans on issues of public interest, including security matters. Perusal of any South African newspaper shows that reporting and criticism of the full spectrum of South African political life, continue.

"The Bureau for Information supplies detailed information, on a daily basis, of unrest-related incidents. The South African public is well informed on these issues and I reject the bias of the Media Council.

"I therefore regard the Media Council statement as ill-considered."

Le Grange Views 'Terrorists' Arrests; Expects More

MB232018 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 23, SAPA — Key arrests of suspected ANC terrorists allegedly involved in at least nine terror attacks in Durban, were made within days of the recent beachfront and Central Durban attacks. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today more arrests were expected soon.

Mr Le Grange said yesterday that after intensive security police investigations, a number of key ANC suspected terrorists had been arrested. The arrests were made in a township a few kilometres from central Durban. Police also seized a big cache of Russian-made arms and ammunition. In the arms cache were several Russian-made AK-47 rifles, VZ rifles, submachine guns, limpet mines, handgrenades and large quantities of chemicals that could be used to make bombs.

Mr Le Grange said round-the-clock investigations had led to the arrests of those allegedly involved in the horror car bomb blast at the Parade Hotel, on the beachfront on June 14, in which three women were killed and 79 other people seriously injured. They are also alleged to have been involved in three bomb blasts — in a Brickhill Road rubbish bin, at a chemical plant and on the oil pipeline at Jacobs, all on the night of June 21/22. They were also allegedly involved in the explosions that burst the main water pipeline in Westville on June 30.

Those arrested were also allegedly involved in placing the 15kg Russian-made bomb under a car in the Pine Parkade on May 23. The bomb, which could have caused extensive damage, was defused by the bomb disposal unit.

Mr Le Grange said police also made arrests in connection with several terror attacks on homes. One of these was the home of Wentworth headmaster Mr Yuil-Peter Klein on May 1. Mr Klein and his wife Brenda were seriously injured when two handgrenades were thrown into their bedroom.

Police also made an arrest in connection with the springing from Edendale Hospital in Pietermaritzburg of Mr Gordon Webster — who was shot by police when he was found in possession of arms and ammunition.

At last count, not including the latest arrests, 32 suspected ANC insurgents had been either killed or arrested since the start of the emergency of June 12. A police spokesman said the latest arrests followed the interrogation of people held under the emergency regulations. A senior Durban police spokesman said: "Security police in Durban have had a very high success rate in arresting terror suspects in recent weeks."

Seven on Trial for PAC Membership in Cape Town

MB230506 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2202 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 22, SAPA — The trial of seven men charged with terrorism took a dramatic turn in the Cape Town Regional Court today when a detained state witness who did not want to "sell" his comrades was summarily jailed for a year after refusing to testify for the state. The man, who may not be identified, asked repeatedly to be allowed to join the accused in the dock when he was called to give evidence.

After a short recess, the magistrate, Mr J. Lemmer, warned the man he could be jailed for five years if he refused to give evidence. "I want to stand with them there (in the dock)," the man repeated. Asked why he did not want to give evidence for the state the man said: "I dont know. It's just my feeling. If I agree it will be the same as selling them." He was then summarily sentenced to a years imprisonment by Mr Lemmer.

The seven on trial are: Mr Mzwandile Mciteka, 25; Mr Andile Gusha, 23; Mr Donald Mxutu, 66; and Mr Simon Mayholewene, 64, all of Guguletu; Mr Bathemba Lugulwana, 33, of Langa; Mr Taelo Ntlaba, 19; and a 17-year-old youth, both from Paarl. They have all pleaded not guilty to terrorism and furthering the aims of the banned Pan African Congress (PAC), between January 1983 and this year, in the Cape, at Mekhweni, Paarl, and at Lady Frere.

At a previous hearing, Mr P Hazel, for the defence, said to a state witness who had been in detention for seven months; I put it to you that if you do not give evidence to the satisfaction of the gentleman next to the prosecutor (a security policeman) he will see to it that you stay inside." The man, who may not be identified, denied this. The court had heard that the man, who has been in a single cell since January, had been told he would be let out if he gave the correct information in court. The youth said he could not trust this.

The public and the press were initially barred from the hearing, but the press was later allowed in after Mr F. Buntting, for five of the seven, had made an application for the trial to be heard in open court.

The seven have pleaded not guilty to allegations of subverting or endangering the authority of South Africa, recruiting people for the Azanian People's Liberation Army, and pledging loyalty to the PAC and giving a PAC salute at a funeral in the Transkei last year. The state also alleges that three of the accused were involved in violence between the Azanian National Youth Unity and the UDF in Paarl last year. The hearing continues tomorrow.

Mr Mxutu and Mr Mayholewene were granted bail of R200 each and the others, who have been in custody for more than four months, were remanded.

Ciskei Resistance Movement Organized

MB231904 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1747 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Umtata July 23 SAPA — The former Ciskei minister of transport, Chief Morris Namba Sebe, who has been in self exile in Transkei since July 1984, today announced the formation of the Ciskei Liso Lomzi Resistance Movement aimed at countering alleged atrocities by the Ciskei goverment. Chief Sebe told a press conference in Butterworth that the movement was already in operation in Ciskei to protect the people there against Presi-

dent Lennox Sebe's regime. "I have always tried to convince President Sebe to change his cruel tactics of ill-treating his own black people ... and he gave me a deaf ear," he said. He listed a number of atrocities for which he said his elder brother, President Sebe, was responsible. Chief Sebe said his new resistance movement was not sponsored by any outside force or government but was his own brainchild and a wing of the newly formed opposition Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party led by Chief Lent Maqoma.

Mangope Warns of 'Beirut Generation', Offers Mediation

MB220906 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0905 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho, July 22, SAPA — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana today offered to act as a go-between in negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government in an urgent attempt to stop the violence in southern Africa and to eliminate apartheid. Addressing Bophuthatswana's Parliament in Mmabatho he said his nation ahd an intrest in the future of the region and that "for too long I have been too silent."

President Mangope, speaking at a press conference shortly after his address said he had also sent similar messages to the United Democratic Front, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He warned in his speech that the youth of South Africa were still at present listening to the ANC but that there were frightening signs that some of the more frustrated people in the South African townships were losing their patience.

"Without unmistakeable signs of real progress there are indications that some South African young people will stop even listening to the ANC. If that happens, the freedom generation will become threatened by a new violent force which will be South Africa's version of a Beirut generation." This would be a generation that would know nothing but violence. "We must see to it that negotiations to eliminate apartheid and to prevent uncontrollable violence begin immediately," he said.

No Immediate RSA Response

MB221408 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1345 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Mmabatho July 22 SAPA — There was no immediate response from the South African Government today to this morning's offer by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana to act as a go-between in negotiations with the African National Congress.

Addressing Parliament in the independent former homeland's Mmabatho capital, President Mangope said he had sent messages to the South African Government, the ANC, and other parties involved, urging them to begin immediate talks to stope the violence in southern Africa and to eliminate apartheid. [Passage omitted]

A government source said in Pretoria President Mangope's message would have to be conveyed through ambassadorial channels and the full text of his speech studied before a comment or response could be made. On his offer to act as an intermediary with the ANC, Mr Mangope told a small contingent of mainly foreign journalists flown in for the occasion that he had a vital interest in developments in the southern African region.

"I have decided that it is time for me to be heard on issues that affect it ... if I can be of assistance, I am offering myself." He said he was prepared to meet the ANC, and "I am in the process of negotiating with them for my part in the whole effort to find a resolution to the problems in South Africa."

Mr Mangope said the effect on his country of sanctions against South Africa would be "disastrous." "We already have a very high rate of unemployment and this would be exacerbated."

In his address to Parliament, he said the struggle against the "scourge of apartheid had already borne fruit in Bophuthatswana, and that the country met the criteria of sovereignty.

"But our struggle is not over ... we of the freedom generation most push forward now. We must continue our struggle to have our nation's borders extended so that all of the historic territory of the Tswana is joined as one, and we must continue to speak out for the other peoples of southern Africa who desire and deserve the status of nationhood. We must continue to struggle for the total elimination of all aspects of apartheid now."

Mr Mangope said he had sent messages today to the South African Government, the ANC, and other parties "urging them to begin immediate talks to this end." The talks should be confidential and in good faith, and although some said they would be impossible to hold, an attempt should at least be made. [passage omitted]

'Chaos' as Students Refused School Entry

MB220453 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2326 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 21, SAPA — Lamontville High School pupils in Durban, who burned their newly issued identity cards last week, were today refused entry to the school premises by security personnel. Chaos reigned as pupils tried to force their way into the school premises but those who managed to get in were ordered to leave by security personnel.

Lamontville pupils had been issued with identity cards on July 14 when black schools re-opened for the third term but burned them last week. The Department of Education and Training had sent pupils circulars dated July 18 extending the re-registration to today and urged pupils to bring parents with them. They were told that they would be required together with their parents to sign a declaration in accordance with the conditions for re-registration as laid down by the department.

Today scores of pupils arrived at school not accompanied by their parents as requested. The director of education in the Department of Education and Training, Mr P.J. Nicholson, said today parents had been sent letters urging them to ensure that their children had re-registered on or before 25 July.

Classes were disrupted at three schools in Umlazi today. Pupils said they were ordered out of classrooms by unknown youths at Zwelethu secondary school; Sandakahle lower primary school and Umlazi secondary school.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, Mr E.S. Khumalo, today said he was unable to confirm the incident as he was still awaiting a report from the Durban office.

Coal Industry Hurt by Sanctions; Jobs Jeopardized

MB221026 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1025 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, July 22, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines announced in a statement today that the initial effects of the mounting international sanctions campaign against South Africa were beginning to impact on the coal mining industry.

The implications of the Danish parliament's ban on coal imports from South Africa were now being felt, it said. At the same time there had been a dramatic fall off in exports to France and an increasing reticence by other foreign buyers to take South African coal. The position would get much worse if the call for total sanctions in the European Parliament was successful. The possibility that Far Eastern countries would follow suit could not be excluded.

If this occurred, the statement said, the employment of up to 35 per cent of the coal sector's 110,000 employees of all races could be jeopardized. And as each employee was estimated to have an average of five dependents, nearly 200,000 men, women and children could be deprived of their means of living.

To prepare for this eventuality, collieries, members of the Chamber of Mines, had started with contingency plans to retrench employees in the near future due to the fall off in export sales, already down 17 per cent compared to last year in the case of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association.

Individual coal companies were now in the process of determining the basis on which the redundancy programmes would be instituted. It was expected that all categories of workers would be affected by the "regrettable but unavoidable" retrenchment programmes being forced on the coal companies by the sanctions campaign. This development would signal the end of a significant growth phase for South Africa's coal industry during which production had increased from 57 million tons in 1971 to 173 million tons in 1985. Black employment during the same period had risen from 45000 to 95000, an increase of almost 112 per cent, while real wages for blacks had increased on average by over 300 per cent.

With training and experience, blacks had been advancing steadily into jobs traditionally held by whites — such as artisans, dragline operators, hostel supervisors and certain administrative positions.

Against this background, the statement said, it was inexplicable why the general-secretary of the South African National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) should issue a call for sanctions at the recent conference for British miners in Wales as a means of summarily ending apartheid, "in view of the fact that the effects of sanctions would mostly affect members of his union."

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

22 July Report

MB221315 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA -- Unrest-report for the period 06h00 21 July to 06h00 22 July:

No unrest-related deaths were reported while the number of incidents remains stable.

23 July Report

MB231306 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1503 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria July 23 SAPA — Here is the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

"Six people died in black-on-black violence yesterday.
"In Veeplaas, Port Elizabeth, the police found the burnt body of an unknown black man at midday. The incident took place on the corner of Kantana Road and Veeplaas Road.
"In Siyabushwa, KwaNdebele, the burnt body of Mr Roy Sikosana, 27, was found by the police at 4pm in Gwawasa. Mr Sikosana was burnt to death with petrol.
"At about 3.30pm yesterday the police found the burnt bodies of two black men in Waterval "B", KwaNdebele: It is suspected that the men, who have not yet been identified, were burnt to death with petrol.
"At Bundu Inn, also in KwaNdebele, another two burnt bodies were found. The bodies, a black man and woman, have not yet been identified.
"Three black women and two black men were arrested in connection with the incident."
Report ends.

Bureau Clarifies Death Report

MB231737 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1733 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria July 23 SAPA — The Bureau for Information said today that a death reported on Saturday was, in fact, not unrest related. The bureau said: "In Saturday's unrest report the Bureau for Information reported that a 19-year -old coloured man was shot dead at Dysselsdorp in the eastern Cape when stones were allegedly thrown at the home of a member of the security forces earlier that day. The police investigations have since revealed that the incident was not unrest related and in fact took place outside a community centre after an argument. A shot was fired and a man was shot dead. Police investigations are continuing," the bureau said.

Poll: English Speakers Increasing Support for NP
MB200519 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1940 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 20, SAPA — There is currently more support for the National Party — mainly among English speakers — than there was in December last year but fewer Afrikaners now approve of government policies, a poll in the Sunday newspaper *Rapport* has shown.

The poll, a survey of 2000 whites conducted by an independent marketing group for *Rapport* newspaper, also showed a falling off of support for right-wing groups like the Conservative Party [CP] and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP].

The percentage of Afrikaners who were dissatisfied with government policies rose to 41.5 per cent from 35.9 per cent in December. English speakers dissatisfied with government policies dropped from 61.7 per cent in December to 44.8 per cent in the current poll.

On a question of how they would vote, the percentage of Afrikaners who said they would still vote for the National Party rose from 57 per cent to 60 per cent.

English speakers were evenly split on party support with 37.2 per cent saying they woudl vote for the National Party and 37.3 per cent choosing the Progressive Federal Party [FPF].

That sharp rise in English support for the National Party, up from 25 per cent in the December poll, was the main factor in the National Party's overall increase from 47 to 52 per cent of voter support.

The poll showed overall support for the PFP fell from 18.2 to 16.2 per cent in the past three months, a further slip from the PFP's strongest support of 20.1 per cent in December.

The CP and the HNP also slipped from a total of 18.2 per cent to 15.6 per cent.

A total of 13.4 per cent of those polled said they wouldn't vote if an election was held. The poll also showed that the respondents were evenly divided on whether government should try to negotiate with "black nationalists as opposed to communists within the outlawed Afrian National Congress, with 48 per cent answering "yes," and the same percentage answering "no." The rest were unsure.

Commentary Warns Against Oversimplifying Sanctions
MB210634 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] With sanctions against South Africa being debated in the American Congress and Elsewhere, *The Wall Street Journal* has delivered a timely warning against oversimplification of the issue. It notes the tendency to project the American situation onto South Africa, and the resultant view of a straightforward struggle between two classes: oppressed blacks and oppressive whites.

This revolutionary liberation view becomes tortured, however, the *Journal* comments, when it tries to explain why most of the country's violence involves blacks fighting blacks. In a reference to sanctions against this background, the newspaper warns: It serves no one's purposes, except the ever ready Soviet vulture, to pound on South Africa until it shatters.

The warning recalls the American defense secretary's caution a year ago about repeating the mistakes made in respect of Iran. In that country, a strongly reformist government had been ousted in a revolution which had had at least the tacit support of much of the media, and even some governments in the West. Iran now had the most repressive regime since the Middle Ages, Mr Casper Weinberger said, because people had paid no attention to the likely alternatives to the Shah's government.

In its analysis, *The Wall Street Journal* describes South Africa as less a cohesive nation than a landscape of many rival factions living under an uneasy truce. Shake up a country like this enough, it states, and it will fragment into bloody chaos of warring factions.

The absence of this insight from the criticism of outsiders is certainly its most serious deficiency. A great many South Africans do support Western values in respect of human dignity and rights and steady progress in narrowing the gap between the ideal and the practice, but that commitment does not change the circumstances with which policies have to deal. The commitment does not change the fact that South Africa, like many African countries, has a complex mix of nations and ethnic groups that often manifest conflicting loyalties, aspirations, and even norms for acceptable political behavior. Nor does it relieve in any way the intense pressures on the Third World peoples of South Africa and elsewhere in Africa — pressures to adjust to demands of an urban technological society which contradict firmly held traditional cultural norms, as well as pressures to equip themselves in an absurdly short time with the knowledge and expertise that the technological society requries.

That intense tensions and conflicts are generated in these processes is self-evident. The ideals are far from from having been achieved, but to single South Africa out for condemnation, ignoring how much further it has progressed than other countries in comparable circumstances, is misguided or, when accompanied by sanctions to try to thwart the progress, is dangerous mischief making.

ZAMBIA

Government: Reagan Blocking U.S. Sanctions Action
MB231838 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The government said today that yesterday's policy statement on South Africa by President Ronald Reagan is cal-

culated to forestall moves by the United States Congress to recommend effective economic sanctions against South Africa. Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga said in a statement that the speech by President Reagan has disappointed him greatly. Mr Chigaga said Zambia equally regretted the refusal of the United States Administration to recognize the urgent need for the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa to bring about change in that country. He said Zambia calls upon the United States Administration to reconsider its policy and bring it in line with the international demand for meaningful aid to the scourge of apartheid in South Africa.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JULY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes struck military targets 23 July in Sanandaj, Iran, according to an Armed Forces communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. In other activity the same day, Iraqi aircraft hit a large maritime target and an Iranian oil refinery, the communique announced. For its part, Iran charged that the Sanandaj raid, which killed 23 civilians, was directed against civilian targets, according to a Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA. Retaliating for the attack, Iranian artillery shelled economic and industrial installations in Al-Harithah, Iraq, Tehran radio reported.

Israel

The talks with Morocco's King Hassan II exceeded Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' fondest expectations, Jerusalem radio's English service reported, adding that Peres will discuss the visit with U.S. Vice President George Bush, who arrives in Israel next week.

Lebanon

A Hizballah spokesman met with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The spokesman said Hizballah is prepared to do everything possible to guarantee the success of the security plan in the suburbs, the radio continued. Meanwhile, 1,500 Syrian paratroopers dressed in Lebanese Army uniforms were said to have arrived, the Voice of Lebanon later reported, adding that Kan'an was intensifying his contacts with Lebanese Army officers aimed at forming the security force which will enter the southern suburb.

Elsewhere, former President Camille Sham'un expressed the belief that King Hassan II is brave and sincere in his efforts for peace, according to Voice of Lebanon. Sham'un added that the Hassan-Peres meeting does not justify a boycott of Morocco, according to the radio.

Syria

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon alleged that Syrian authorities have held a Muslim Brotherhood group responsible for a 9 July blast in Damascus that killed at least seven people. A number of Syrian officers were arrested on charges of collaborating with the Brotherhood, the radio continued.

Saudi Arabia-Yemen

PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas concluded his talks with King Fahd, SPA announced. Al-'Attas said the greater part of the two leaders' talks was devoted to developments in the Arab world, in particular the Palestinian cause and the Iran-Iraq war, the agency added.

OPEC

The Kuwaiti oil minister foresees an "extremely difficult" OPEC session, scheduled to start 28 July in Geneva, KUNA reported. The minister blamed the problem on the rejection of production quotas by some member-countries, the agency continued.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba dismissed former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali from the Destourian Socialist Party Political Bureau, and dismissed Mzali's wife, the former family and women's advancement minister, from the party Central Committee, Tunis radio announced.

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PLO Seeks Arab Summit To Discuss Peres Visit

JN241813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] In an official memo to the Arab League, the PLO yesterday called for speeding up an emergency Arab summit to discuss the latest developments in the Arab arena and Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco as well as the impact of this serious move on the Palestinian issue and Arab relations. This was stated by an official Palestinian source in Tunis yesterday. The source explained that the PLO submitted this request in a memo sent to the Arab League's general secretariat.

Arab League Source Denies

LD241319 Kuwait KUNA in English 1207 GMT 24 JUL 86

[Text] Tunis, July 24 (KUNA) — A well-informed Arab-League source denied here Thursday that the PLO had submitted an official memorandum requesting convocation of an emergency Arab summit conference on the heels of Israeli premier's visit to Morocco.

Agence France Presse yesterday quoted a Palestinian source, whom it described as "official", as saying that the PLO had officially demanded an extraordinary Arab summit.

An official Palestinian source told KUNA that Central Committee of Palestinian commando group Fatah requested, in its Tuesday's statement, the PLO's Executive Committee to make a call for such an Arab gathering to confront the situation resulting form Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco.

The source maintained that the Executive Committee has not held a meeting yet, which means the decision has not been taken so far.

Palestinians Demand Severing Relations With Morocco

LD241527 Kuwait KUNA in English 1335 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 24 (KUNA) — A statement issued here today by Palestinian public unions and personalities described Peres' visit to Morocco as "a Moroccan conspiracy" and demanded a halt of relations with the Moroccan regime for "being unqualified for Jerusalem Committee Presidency".

The statement, which was also signed by Palestine National Council members in Kuwait, viewed the visit as a clear step towards eradication of the Palestinian cause and rights.

Urging Palestinian factions to foster national unity in confrontation of what it described as the "new conspiracy", the statement maintained that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The statement voiced rejection to all settlements and initiatives that undermine the Palestinian rights to self determination and statehood.

Khalil al-Wazir Condemns Peres Morocco Visit

JN241808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has condemned the Moroccan king's meeting with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. In a statement to AFP, brother Abu Jihad warned of the dangers of such developments which harm the Palestinian issue and the Arab world in general.

PFLP's Habash Cables Al-Asad on Peres Visit

JN241954 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 24 Jul 86

[24 July cable from PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad]

[Excerpts] The Moroccan regime embarked on a treasonous move, represented by King Hassan II's meeting with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Naturally they discussed the Arab-Zionist conflict and the Palestine question. Undoubtedly, this step constitutes a new attempt to revive the Camp David policy and course which stumbled against numerous obstacles as a result of the steafastness of the Arab nationalist and progressive forces.

This flagrant treasonous attempt once again confirms the complete collapse and retreat of reactionary Arab regimes which are doing their utmost to create a state of coexistence with the Zionist entity and to attempt to impose normalization, recognition, and establishment of political, economic, and cultural relations to forcefully reinforce and impose this entity in the Arab nation's body with all that it entails in terms of grave dangers represented by the imposition of imperialist economic and political domination on our Arab homeland.

Brother President, the Arab masses everywhere will reject this new treason and will be capable of putting an end to it because these masses realize the grave dangers stemming from attempts to create coexistence with Israel with all its imperialist tendencies and settlement policies backed by the United States and its aim to control our Arab nation's resources and destiny. Our Arab masses refused and will continue to refuse to coexist with the Zionist entity. The days, facts, and history will confirm the misery of this option to which collapsing, reactionary Arab regimes resort.

Militant brothers, at this political moment King Hassan embarks on his reprehensible move by receiving Shim'on Peres, which constitutes a major challenge to nationalist Arab countries, represented by the steadfastness and confrontation states, and a great challenge to all the nationalist and progressive forces and factions throughout the Arab arena. The Arab masses expect all the nationalists to make their decisive reply embodying their interests, pride, and aspirations.

We in the PFLP urge you and appeal to you to revoke your recognition of the traitor King Hassan II as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, the Islamic Conference, and the Arab

summit. We also deem it necessary to sever all relations with this agent regime and to call for an emergency summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front so our Arab masses may feel there are still nationalist Arab regimes which express their objectives, aspirations, and interests. [passage omitted]

'Arafat Opposes Cancelation of Amman Accord

JN241845 Manama WAKH in English 1614 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 24 (WAKH) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview published here today that he does not hold the decision to cancel the Amman accord between the PLO and Jordan.

'Arafat told the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* that such a decision was in the hands of the various Palestinian popular and legislative organisations.

The Palestinian leader was commenting on Jordan's recent decision to close down some 25 offices in Amman.

'Arafat, however, said only two of the offices belonged to his Fatah group, the mainstream in the PLO.

'Arafat insisted the PLO was still strong despite recent attempts by various forces to discredit its international reputation and pointed out to the support the organisation enjoys inside the Israeli-occupied territories.

The Palestinian leader talked about the present division within the PLO and said the presence of several factions in Syria, has made [it] "impossible" for the factions to agree on a unified program of action.

The PLO chairman expressed hope in the success of Iraqi- Syrian rapproachment adding that such [a] step will help put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

He also welcomed any confederal unity between the PLO and Egypt or with any other Arab country.

Al-Wazir: 'No Possibility' of Restoring Jordan Ties

PM241315 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 16-22 Jul 86 pp 15,16

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, by *Al-Majallah* correspondent in Amman "shortly before his expulsion"]

[Text] A few hours before he left for Baghdad overland en route to Tunis by air, *Al-Majallah* met with Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) at his headquarters in the Jordanian capital and held the following interview with him on his expulsion, his feelings as he leaves Amman after more than 18 months there, and his views on the reasons for this expulsion and for the closing of the Fatah offices in Amman. The following is the text of the dialogue:

Question: What is going on in your mind now as you are packing your bags preparatory to leaving?

Answer: As I am preparing to leave Amman my mind goes back to similar situations from which the dispersed and homeless Palestinian people are suffering. I feel the same way I felt when we left Beirut, not for the homeland but for a place far from it, and later when we left Tripoli. There again we left for another exile far from the homeland. What comes to my mind is the cherished hope of returning to the homeland — the hope that persists in our spirit, thoughts, and aspirations. The painful truth is that we are without a homeland in which we can settle, since we were expelled from our homeland by armed force. The journey of dispersion and diaspora has continued ever since. If a Palestinian is expelled from his place of work and residence, where he has lived scores of years, he does not know where to go. He goes on moving from one airport to another and from one port to another without anybody being willing to receive him. Why? Simply because he has no country.

Question: But these are emotional feelings. What about the political feelings with respect to this departure?

Answer: I would like to clarify several points. We have made intensive efforts with the aim of founding Palestinian-Jordanian relations — historical relations — on a solid base for the future. Our efforts to this end have been continuing, but we clashed with a policy that does not wish these relations to be anything but what this policy dictates. We were looking forward to seeing these relations become relations between brothers, partners, and equals but not subservient or subordinate relations. But truly we have not felt that there was any desire for a spirit of brotherhood.

Question: According to reports from the occupied territories, there is a plan to bypass the PLO leadership, and that plan is being put into effect. Do you expect such a plan to succeed if it really exists?

Answer: No plan will succeed in the occupied territory if its policy is to bypass the PLO leadership or create an alternative leadership. Such plans would further strengthen the Palestinian people's determination in the West Bank and elsewhere to stand solidly behind the PLO leadership. The Western papers have admitted this fact. Some people imagine that ostentatiously hinting at an economic plan could appeal to some people, but we believe that such a plan is only a means to make the people submit to their [not specified] will by playing on the needs of their daily life.

Question: Those who now put forward the idea of a substitute leadership for the PLO believe that the chances of success this time are great because the PLO is not strong enough to prevent this.

Answer: Many of those who make plans to strike at the PLO through declared and undeclared plans forget that the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories are steeped in their experience and in continuous struggle against projects and plans. We have even greater confidence in our Palestinian people; their stand is clear in every predicament facing the Palestinian revolution. We have witnessed this in the people's rejection of the autonomy plot, the local administration project, and the Village Leagues system. All these projects have proved weak and meaningless. We now see how the people are rejecting Peres' new — total or partial — autonomy plan for the West Bank and the

partial plan for Gaza. They also reject the joint administration plan and whatever plans are put forward under the title of "improving the living conditions of Palestinians under occupation." Our people have rejected all these plans with a force and determination known to the world and discussed in the Arab and international media.

Question: It was said that the reasons for your expulsion from Jordan included the Fatah Revolutionary Council statement which criticized Jordan and its policy. What is your answer to that?
Answer: In no way can it be claimed that the reason for the Jordanian Government's measure closing the PLO offices in Amman and expelling people is specific, unseemly wording in the Revolution Council statement. If we were to react emotionally, how then should the PLO react to the many harsh and even deeply wounding words in the speech (King Husayn's 19 February speech freezing coordination with the PLO)? What can we say about a long list of measures which the Jordanian Government adopted against the PLO and its cadres — measures whose impact and effects are harsher than any words?

Question: How do you visualize your future relations with Jordan? Is there any possibility of reconciliation, or has what has happened closed all doors?
Answer: The PLO will continue to care about the historical relations between the Jordanian and the Palestinian peoples. It will avoid anything that might harm these relations regardless of differences in policies between the PLO and the Jordanian Government. We appreciate the Arab brothers' intensive efforts to save what can be saved of bilateral relations. But these efforts were frustrated and, on the basis of what is apparent in the present approach, there is no possibility of restoring relations between the PLO and Jordan on the official level.

PLO Envoy Denies Cool Ties With France

JN241826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Ibrahim al-Sus, PLO representative in France, met with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris yesterday. They discussed current developments in the Arab region, especially the Palestine question. In a press statement after the meeting, Brother Ibrahim al-Sus denied that French-PLO relations are cool. He said that the schedule of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was the reason that prevented a meeting with Raimond during his recent visit to Tunis. He explained that Brother Abu 'Ammar had to leave for Algeria at the time.

Fatah, DFLP Claim Jericho Attack on Israelis

JN241340 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] An Israeli military spokesman has announced that seven Israeli cyclists were injured in Jericho in the occupied West Bank when a handgrenade was hurled at them from the roof of a house. The Israeli spokesman said that the injured persons were transferred to a Jerusalem hospital in a helicopter and that Israeli security forces besieged the scene of the incident.

Force 17 of the Fatah movement claimed responsibility for this operation, which injured seven Israeli civilians, as the Palestinian unit claimed. The Palestinian statement was received by the Palestinian news agency office in Jerusalem. [sentence as heard]

In a telephone call to our radio, a DFLP spokesman in Damascus claimed responsibility for the Jericho operation, which injured more than 10 Israeli men and women soldiers and destroyed their motorcycles while they passed through a Jericho district, according to the DFLP spokesman.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Forces

JN241859 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday launched a machine gun and rocket attack against a military position belonging to Lahd's agent militias in Yatar in southern Lebanon. One heavy machine gun emplacement was destroyed and several agent elements were either killed or wounded.

The joint forces yesterday also attacked a Zionist military convoy carrying food supplies on the Yarun-Bing Jubayl road. A Joint Forces statement said its men monitored the movement of the Zionist convoy and afterward attacked it 25 meters from the main road using rockets, hand grenades, and medium-caliber machine guns. The attack caused confusion among the convoy's elements who were seen jumping from their vehicles to take cover. Several enemy soldiers were hit as a result.

Al-Shawwa Factory Burned; Gaza Mayor Comments

JN241915 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Citing Palestinian sources in the occupied territory, AFP says unknown persons today set fire to a factory for cleaning and packaging oranges in Gaza owned by former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. AFP says Palestinian sources said Al-Shawwa's recent remarks supporting Jordan and opposing the PLO were perhaps the cause of this incident. Al-Shawwa commented on this by saying:

[Begin recording] The crime committed against this factory is the means resorted to by various sides to gag people and prevent them from declaring their frank opinions. The incident was definitely perpetrated by a group which does not want anyone to talk frankly or give his clear opinion. This factory, as you know, is for washing and packaging citrus fruits before exporting them to Arab countries. The factory's standard is high. Without this factory, we cannot export our citrus fruits and, therefore, we will lose a basic source of our income. In any case, the issue is not yet clear. Tomorrow or the day after, I will explain and reveal all the information I have in this context. [end recording]

OPECNA: Saudi Arabia Reaffirms Commitment to OPEC

LD211042 Vienna OPECNA in English 1022 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 21 July 86 (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia has made a categorical reaffirmation of its commitment to OPEC and decried allegations that it is planning to pull out from the organization.

An official spokesman said here Sunday that the Kingdom believed an OPEC agreement on production quotas would be in the best interest of members.

The spokesman regretted that despite repeated statements from the Kingdom reiterating its commitment to oil production quotas and the OPEC pricing system, the country continued to be subjected to 'mendacious campaigns in the foreign press'.

He recalled that Saudi Arabia was the only country which had kept to its OPEC quota right up to the point where its production had fallen to less than two million b/d. Despite discounts offered by others, the Kingdom had remained committed to the official price, he added.

The spokesman said if OPEC states agreed to accept quotas set in accordance with their oil reserves, it would lead to a gradual rise in prices. He added that the overall OPEC production ceiling should be in the range of 16 million b/d.

He referred to earlier statements made by Saudi Arabia calling on OPEC and non-OPEC states to cooperate for the realization of a 'balanced oil policy'. He also denied that the Kingdom boreany responsibility for the current oil price fall, adding that it was ready for 'constructive cooperation' with both OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

The spokesman declared that it was not fair to say that the Kingdom was 'blocking' an agreement on production, prices and national quotas.

Kuwaiti Sees 'Extremely Difficult' OPEC Session

LD241642 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 24 Jul (KUNA) — Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi, has hinted at the possibility of OPEC ministers not being able to reach a solution to the question of allocating production quotas among themselves during their consultation conference due to be held in Geneva next Monday.

In an interview with KUNA before his departure for Geneva, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah described the atmosphere of the forthcoming ministerial conference as "extremely difficult due to the problems that have resulted from a number of member-countries' rejection of the production quotas proposed to them." He said "We have great hopes of overcoming these problems at another meeting if not at this one." [passage omitted on background to the Geneva meeting]

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah stressed that Kuwait's stand on finding a collective solution to this pending problem was "flexible and we are still prepared to make sacrifices on the production side, hoping that the rest of the member-countries will follow our example in order to reach an agreement that will get OPEC out of this predicament." However, he said that Kuwait will naturally demand its production quota of 900,000 barrels a day as well as [word indistinct] member-countries on the question of allocating production quotas.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

WAKH Rounds Up Gulf Press Reaction to Peres Visit

JN241824 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manama, 24 Jul (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* asked if peace with Israel is necessary for Arab countries since they will face poverty, famine and economic deterioration in the new future, according to the Israeli ambassador in Paris. He was commenting on the Israeli premiers visit to Morocco.

"The Israeli officials persist in forecasting doom for the Arabs in order to discourage Arab ambitions" the paper pointed out.

"What the Arabs need now is patience and adherence to their legal rights," *Akhbar al-Khalij* concluded.

A just and honourable solution to the Middle East cause can never be concluded except through an international conference attended by all parties concerned including the Palestinian Liberation organisation, Qatari daily *Al-'Arab* said.

"Any attempt to achieve peace through other ways will not but bear only fruits of Arab discord and hinder chances of peace" the paper added.

The paper pointed out that "Israel recognises this and therefore continues to reject an international conference so long as it manages to find inlets through which to enter into separate negotiations would find impossible under the umbrella of an international conference".

Al-'Arab also said that although Israel knows a new Camp David accord will not be feasible particularly after the rapprochement between Damascus and Jordan and freeze of relations between the PLO and Jordan, the start of dialogue between Tel Aviv and any other Arab capital is a gain Israel had for long sought to achieve.

"It is a gain simply because it means recognising the Zionist entity for nothing in return and without commitment to resolve the Middle East crisis in a just manner restoring legitimate rights to Palestinians" it added. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti press comments Wednesday were sharply critical of the Morocco visit of Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres and said his reception by King Hassan II was a violation of Arab consensus. But one paper said the Moroccan initiative was an attempt to break the current Arab political stagnation.

Front-page editorials underlined the need to confront the controversial Moroccan move but the daily *Al-Siyasah* said the Moroccan initiative stemmed from unmatched wisdom.

The daily *Al-Watan* said the visits menace lies in its publicity which seems to indicate that the Moroccan monarch was not acting unilaterally but within a larger scheme agreed beforehand.

The paper said it feared the outcome of the visit and expected the results would be harsher than the consequences of the 1977 visit of former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat to Israel which produced the Camp David accords and later a peace treaty between the two governments.

Al-Watan warned that opening the "Moroccan gate" to the Israeli enemy would give Tel Aviv further future inroads into Arab lands.

Al-Anba' argued that "peace deals can be struck between equal parties only" and peace negotiators have to speak from a point of strength else capitulation will be the endproduct for the weaker side.

In equally strongly worded comments, the daily *Al-Qabas* said contrary to official declarations, the visit did not aim at discussing Arab-Israeli peace but rather to give "a face-lift and strengthen the teeth of Israeli occupation under the name of Palestinian self-rule."

The paper recalled that Peres had more than once announced his total rejection of the Arab Fes summit peace plan for the Middle East.

The daily *Al-Ra'y al-Amm* said Peres trip will not bring anything new to the core of the Mideast conflict and represented a new era in political maneuvering in the region towards serving Israeli interests and designs.

The paper added that the visit crowned American-Israeli moves in the region and exacerbated Arab discord and fragmentation.

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH Praises Hassan's 'Accurate Calculations'

JN250938 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Quietly...and Away From Sensitivities"]

[Text] The calculations of the man who leads Moroccan policy, King Hassan II, are accurate calculations that should not be a topic for bargaining, explanation, or interpretations that will steer clear of what is right. The man has a stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict, a stand that has caused him many troubles over the past years but whose soundness has been confirmed with the passage of time.

In 1958, King Hassan was the crown prince. His opinion at that time was that the Arabs must consider Israel a community in the Arab region. At the time, Israel was ready to accept anything that would safeguard its existence.

Moreover, at the time Arab radicals or extremists also held a completely different opinion than the young Moroccan leader who had made them face new claculations. In the not too distant past, His Majesty King Hassan stated his stand through *Al-Siyasah* that the Arabs must meet to choose the most virtuous who will then go to Israel and negotiate with it and with its officials instead of only being a mediator and holding indirect

contacts, as these two methods will squander efforts, disperse ideas, and the two parties to the conflict will not be able to reach radical solutions to their differences. Following his interview with *Al-Siyasah*, King Hassan told a French news agency that he was ready to invite any Israeli official to visit him if this official carried with him positive solutions because the Arabs, first and foremost, are seeking a just resolution for the Palestinian cause and realize that Israel's ally is a strong ally that provides it with unlimited support while they have no power to confront this ally, which is the United States. Even the USSR supports Israel's existence and believes in the importance of an Israel living in peace in the Middle East. The only difference between Moscow and Washington on this point is a difference in the method that must be followed to attain a settlement. Will it be through an international conference or through direct negotiations? Also, when the Arabs agreed to the UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338, they agreed on peace and that they wanted every country in the region to live in security in exchange for the recognition of all the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

On the basis of all of this, the Moroccan king is an Arab leader who enjoys pan-Arab purity and a national perception, as has been manifested in his tackling of the nation's causes over the years. Therefore, his calculations do not deviate from this framework. They are very accurate and only need support from the Arabs so that the Arabs will not lose the opportunity as they did during their dealings with former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat. Their dealings with Al-Sadat were extremist dealings to some extent and created a gap between the Arabs and Egypt.

Reports mention that Shim'on Peres, the Zionist entity's prime minister, has left for Morocco to meet with King Hassan. I do not believe that any sensitivities should exist if the man has something positive to offer.

Perhaps it is the first time that the Israelis are going to an Arab country. In the past it was Egypt that went to them. In all of the secret contacts that have reportedly taken place between Arabs and Israelis, it was always the Arabs who went to them and not they to us.

What we want for this region, at least at the present stage, is for those who live in it to live in peace and security, particularly since the big powers are putting all of their weight on Israel's side and its interests under the pressure of Jewish diplomacy — which has worldwide influence — and in light of the state of division the Arabs are experiencing.

Though Syria severed its relations with Morocco, these relations did not exist originally in light of Moroccan criticism of Syrian policy toward some Arab issues, chief among which are Syria's attempts to foil the convocation of Arab summit meetings.

We must understand the calculations of King Hassan II with our minds before becoming involved in sensitivities which are of no use at the current stage. The man is experienced in dealing with world figures representing the vairous political schools.

Finally, when we call for avoiding unnecessary sensitivities, our only objective is to not increase the sufferings of the sons of Palestine who have waited more than 30 years to regain part if not all of their land as some who are exploiting this cause for personal political gains or dreaming of achieving other interests are doing.

Interior Minister Says Security 'Unshaken'

PM241526 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Jul 86 p 1

['Abdallah al-'Utaybi report: "Kuwaiti Interior Minister Tells *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*: Kuwait's Security Unshaken Despite Spiteful Attempts"]

[Text] From *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* Gulf bureau — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has stated that the foreign, economic, and democratic policies of Kuwait as a state and a society make it a target for terrorism.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*, Shaykh Nawwaf said that Kuwait's security and stability, which the spiteful are trying to undermine, have not been shaken even for 1 moment. He attributed that to wise leadership and to the unity and solidarity of the Kuwaiti people.

Kuwait had been the target of a series of criminal and terrorist attempts to undermine its security and stability.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah said that the incidents which occur every now and then are not confined to Kuwait and that this is a worldwide phenomenon which has spared no country. However, he added, despite these conditions the standard of protection against such incidents can be improved through the measures taken by the government in this connection.

Concluding his statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*, the interior minister said that in the light of the recent developments he expects Arab and Gulf security cooperation to develop and become more effective in the future. He was answering a question on coordination between the Arab and Gulf states on matters of security and on the future of such coordination. He emphasized that there is security coordination between Kuwait and the Arab and Gulf states under the umbrella of the Arab interior ministers council and the security committees. He noted that this coordination has achieved some tangible progress in various fields of security cooperation.

QATAR

Police Release Nine Detained Bahrainis

GF210527 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The nine Bahrainis detained in Qatar while on a pleasure trip near Fasht al-Dibal have been released.

The men, who were detained by a Qatari marine boat near the Fasht on Friday, were released from Al-Ruways police station and returned to Bahrain late on Saturday, an official in Bahrain revealed yesterday.

SAUDI ARABIA

PDRY President Issues Statement on Talks

LD241503 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1407 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 24 Jul (SPA) — His Excellency President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, stated that his talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz were successful and an atmosphere of brotherhood prevailed over them.

He added in a statement before leaving Jeddah at the end of his state visit to the Kingdom that he had reviewed with his majesty ways of developing relations between the two countries and the mutual desire to move these relations forward in the service of the two brotherly peoples' interests and future. He pointed out that the situation in the region had been discussed, and stressed the vital importance of consulations and cooperation between the region's countries, which express the spirit of brotherhood and neighborliness toward their causes, security and stability.

He pointed that out the situation and the developments witnessed in the Arab arena had occupied a large part of the talks, particularly the cause of the Palestinian people and the dangers of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

He pointed out that the importance of exerting all efforts to surmount marginal disputes and to take steps that will contribute to regional Arab solidarity had been stressed. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Aden Reports Arrival of Libya's 'Umar

EA241713 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Congress, arrived in Aden at noon today at the head of a delegation for a visit to our country due to last several days. In a press statement to the *Aden News Agency* on his arrival, Brother Miftah said: My brother colleagues in the People's Congresses and People's Committees of the Great Jamahiriyah and I are honored to come to our brothers in Democratic Yemen with a spirit of affection, dialogue, and togetherness. We, the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, and the Yemeni people always feel that the bonds between us are firm and strong and that there are numerous common denominators which work in favor of constant meetings and dialogue in the hope of achieving what we want for our Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. [passage omitted]

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Nicaragua

GF151354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah left Aden this morning for Nicaragua to represent our country in the festivities of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

ANA has learned that Brother 'Imayah is carrying a written message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

YAR

Libyan People's Congress Delegation Arrives

GF151850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa this evening. He is leading a large delegation from the General People's Congress and committees in fraternal Libya on a visit to our country that will last several days. During this visit the delegation will attend the convocation of branch conferences of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister on Unity Talks, Soviet Union

PM231444 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 11 Jul 86 pp 32-33

[Interview with Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani by 'Afaf Zayn in Sanaa; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The interview with the YAR prime minister coincided with important developments in the area. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was on his way to Addis Ababa for a bilateral summit with the Ethiopian president and preparations were under way for a tripartite summit in Tripoli, Libya. The bilateral summit between Salih and Mariam came following intensive diplomatic activity by the YAR in several African Arab and African directions, as well as renewed efforts to overcome obstacles to unity between the two Yemens.

Al-Hawadith: Do you believe that the outcome of the tripartite summit in Tripoli will bring closer the unity between the two parts of Yemen?

Prime Minister: What you have said is true. The meeting between Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, president of the People's Supreme Presidium in our southern part of the country, is in itself an important event. There is no doubt that from our viewpoint any meeting between brothers could only augur well for both parts of the Yemeni homeland, as well as for both parts of the Yemeni homeland on the one hand and sisterly Libya on the other. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: In view of the optimism you express, how far will the tripartite summit succeed in removing the obstacles that have so far prevented even a minimum of coordination? Do you believe that the new politial leadership in Aden is serious about

restoring cohesion between the two parts of Yemen, and how can the ideological differences be overcome when the question of uniting the two parts of Yemen is discussed?

Prime Minister: As I said, the meeting of the presidents of both parts of the country is an important event and will contribute to the development of fraternal ties between them. I believe that the achievement of Yemeni unity is the highest aspiration of the Yemeni people. In the past the two parts of the country made far-reaching progress in coordination for the achievement of Yemeni unity, beginning with the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli declaration and ending with the setting up of unity committees by the two parts of the country which have completed their studies of a unified state in various fields. These include the constitutional committee, which completed drafting the unified state constitution and the course the unified state will pursue. Articles of this constitution provide for Islam as the religion of the state and Islamic Shari'ah as the source of legislation in the unified state. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: With regard to the message you recently received from the Soviet ambassador in Sanaa which is addressed from Soviet leader Gorbachev to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, does it contain any positive initiative from the young Soviet leadership toward the YAR, bearing in mind that the Soviet leader wishes to strengthen ties with influential countries in the Arabian Peninsula?

Prime Minister: Our relations with the Soviet Union are solid and strong. They date back more than half a century, when these relations were established in 1928. There is cooperation between us and the Soviet Union in various fields. The message concerned relations between the two countries and matters of common interest. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: When U.S. Vice President George Bush visited Sanaa he clearly praised the political ledadership and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's role. It appeared to the quarters concerned in Moscow that the United States is seeking to establish direct relations with the YAR. Do you think Bush's visit and his statements prompted the Soviets to hasten to express positive intentions toward your country?

Prime Minister: Our foreign relations are based on the principle of nonalignment and our foreign policy stems from the basis and principles which the eternal 23 September revolution has defined and which have been confirmed in the National Charter. This policy is based on cooperation with all countries. On the basis of this principle we have good relations with the Soviet Union as well as with the United States. [passage omitted]

Sanaa Radio: Peres Visit 'Challenge' to Arabs

JN241507 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* talked about the ill-omened visit paid by the Zionist entity's prime minister to Morocco. The paper says this visit is considered a challenge to the Arab nation and a violation of joint pan-Arab action, as well as an infringement of the Arab League Charter and resolutions of Arab and Islamic summits pertaining to the Palestine question. The visit inflicted more grave damage on the Arab nation's central cause and on efforts being exerted to attain a just and comprehensive solution to it.

The paper pointed out that our country's stand toward the visit, which was announced yesterday and which denounced this step out of the YAR's firm pan-Arab stand and its commitment to collective action and joint efforts, affirms the principles on which our country's policy is based and which are built on a firm stand toward fateful pan-Arab causes — a policy which has become ideal for defining the course to be followed in the event of any crisis facing these causes or which tries to turn them from the sound course. This was embodied by our national charter which guides our political path. This was also defined by the objectives of our triumphant September revolution which did not ignore to outline our stand vis-a-vis any fate facing our Arab and Islamic nations.

Cairo Newspapers Assess Peres' Visit to Morocco

NC250824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2158 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — Friday's Cairo newspapers comment on the results achieved by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II.

The *Al-Ahram* newspaper affirms that this visit is a positive and courageous step toward bolstering the peace march and ending the present deadlock. Egypt's support for the visit, the paper notes, proceeds from its correct understanding and awareness of the facts pertaining to the current situation in the region. Egypt's stance is linked to the hope that this visit will break the deadlock and drive peace efforts forward.

This aim will be difficult to realize unless there are positive indications of flexibility on the part of the Israeli position. What is required is Israel's realization of the importance of Arab Jerusalem to the Arab and Islamic worlds and its recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of international agreements which guarantee the right of countries in the region to live in peace, including the Palestinian state and the State of Israel.

The paper attacks the Israeli publicity accompanying this visit. Israel is making a grievous mistake if it thinks that such publicity is sufficient to portray it to the world as a peace-loving state that is seeking negotiations, the paper adds. What counts in the end is what Israel can offer as concrete proof of its good intentions to achieve peace, including acceptance of the principle that it is inadmissable to seize territory by force and a willingness to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

The paper emphasizes that Israel would do well to follow up this latest step by proclaiming its acceptance of the concept of holding an international conference on the Middle East. It should now prove its good intentions by abandoning its repression and intimidation of the occupied territories and thereby begin to establish a sense of trust with the Palestinians.

The paper also refers to Arab and international reactions to the visit. If one sets aside the frenzied reactions on the part of certain Arab countries, particularly Syria, then it could be said that most reactions were supportive of the visit, even if such support was done with silence. This proves that moderation within Arab circles has expanded and that there is now a belief in the correctness of following a more realistic path toward peace.

The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper wonders why Peres went to Morocco, when he did not have any new peace plan, when he refuses to negotiate with the PLO, and when he will not make any concession with regard to withdrawal from Arab territories. The paper also wonders why Peres undertook this visit amid such a media uproar. King Hassan II had stipulated that he would agree to meet with Peres if he had something serious and new to offer. King Hassan II had also affirmed that the meeting would be held within the framework of the Fes summit resolutions. The paper says that the goal of this media uproar was to get King Hassan II involved, something from which Israel could profit on the domestic front. This is evinced by the Moroccan king's commitment not to inform any Arab country of the planned meeting while Israel leaked the news to the United States.

The newspaper asserts in conclusion that this meeting was a stab in the back of all Arab moderates. It was an attack directed at their hearts, for the failure of the meeting has dealt a powerful blow to the peace process. It has now become impossible for any Arab leader to take the risk of believing Israel's protestations regarding the peace for which it insistently asks but for which it offers nothing in return.

The paper urges the world to realize the extent of the Arab's sincere desire to achieve peace without the upheavals and condemnation offered by certain parties. The world must realize the extent of Israel's error in embarking upon such a move for the sake of dramatic sensationalism.

The *Al-Jumhuriyah* newspaper refers to comments which vacillate between describing Peres' visit to Morocco as a failure or a success. The paper says that such remarks remind us of the November 1977 analyses, which hastened to assert that Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem had failed merely because no draft agreement had been reached during the first "round." It took nearly a year to bring about the Camp David agreement.

The paper affirms that anyone who looks at current events from the perspective of Arab-Israeli interests and reassesses the achievements made since Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem 9 years ago must admit that the visit to Jerusalem was successful from the moment Al-Sadat's plane landed at the Israeli airport, irrespective of what happened later.

In conclusion, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that the primary significance of the Jerusalem visit was the fact that it even happened. The Ifrane meeting has exactly the same significance, regardless of the results of the actual discussion. Both events mark the beginning of a new road.

Commentary Views Arab Reaction

NC241457 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Commentary by Muhammad Sharaf]

[Text] In connection with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has said that Egypt supports any initiative to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. We do not believe that there is a single person the length and breadth of the Arab world who disagrees with the premise that a just and comprehensive peace is a historical, not a transient need for all the peoples of the world, and not just for the Arabs.

The Egyptian view, spelled out by President Mubarak, is that this meeting may give impetus to the peace process in the region. This, in clear and precise words, means that objections on principle to contacts between Arabs and Israelis in positions of authority are groundless. Objections could be substantiated only if directed against an Arab party with authority or effective influence who agreed to relinquish legitimate Arab rights.

Hence, the reaction of Arab states and major powers to the Moroccan-Israeli talks should be looked at without bias. The Syrian regime right away broke off relations with Morocco. This was a rash and hasty reaction. Algeria and Iraq condemned the talks on the grounds that they did not take place within the framework of a collective Arab agreement. As for the Libyan leaders, they were seemingly dumbfounded by this event. The other Arab countries were slow to declare their positions.

What concerns us here is the Palestinian and Jordanian reaction. The Palestinians denounced the Moroccan move lest it lead to the infringement of their legitimate, just, and historic rights, particularly the right to achieve self-determination, to retrieve their legitimate rights, and to become an independent entity. Naturally, the major countries of the West supported the Moroccan-Israeli talks with varying degrees of enthusiasm. The Soviet media were critical because they saw them as a prelude to separate reconciliation treaties with Israel. As we know, the policies of the major countries are governed by their strategic interests, particularly their economic and military interests. The element missing from the whole equation is the will of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land. We know that the Palestinian people's struggle, both inside and outside the occupied land, effectively demonstrates that they insist on their legitimate rights and their independent and distinctive historical identity. This, in fact, is the decisive factor in the whole situation.

As for Egypt's position and its endeavours toward a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace, no one can ignore the fact that during the autonomy talks it staunchly rejected the Israeli negotiators' attempts to take away the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent nation. One point remains: namely, the argument that Morocco's acceptance to negotiate with Israel hastens Arab disintegration. But, as we know, the disintegration of the Arab front has reached such a point already that it can go no further.

Proposal for African Conference Greeted 'Favorably'

NC241710 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] African circles participating in the OAU foreign ministers conference in Addis Ababa have responded very favorably to Egypt's proposal to host a conference for African military officials responsible for strategic coordination and training, with a view to formulating a unified approach to African armies. African ministers immediately expressed their support for the proposal. The OAU secretary general will coordinate with Cairo in order to prepare for this conference so it may take place before the end of the current year.

The proposal was put forward in the address given today by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, on the African Defense Committee report. In his speech, Dr Ghali discussed the proposed establishment of an African defense force. His excellency stressed that Egypt agrees in principle to the formation of such a force, while pointing out that it faces certain difficulties in terms of the diverse military strategies and training and armament systems of the countries of the continent. Dr Ghali said that it was important for African countries to cooperate more extensively in arms, equipment, and ammunition procurement, particularly as some of these countries have armaments industries employing the most advanced methods.

Nigerian Envoy Meets Saddam, Conveys Message

JN231623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Nigerian Education Minister Jubril Aminu, envoy of Nigerian President Major General Ibrahim Babangida. The Nigerian envoy conveyed to the president a message from the Nigerian president on the cordial bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Urabi.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Visit to Bulgaria

JN241505 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad this afternoon following a 4-day visit to Bulgaria. Tariq 'Aziz held talks with senior Bulgarian officials in Sofia to bolster relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Reportage on Visit

For Bulgarian media accounts of the visit to Bulgaria by Tariq 'Aziz, including meetings with Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov, Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Georgi Atanasov and a banquet speech, see the Bulgarian section of the 22 July Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Communique No 2,301 Details Air Raids, Combat

JN241707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,301 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 July 86]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the power of truth and their belief in God, the glorious Iraqis are defending their homeland and nation and the people's dignity, imposing absolute control over our renegade enemies on land, at sea, and in the air.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With God's help, Iraq is proceeding from one victory to another, imposing further losses on the enemies of freedom and peace and on the spiteful anti-Arab foes because they insist on war. Our daring Air Force is continuing its successful raids against enemy military targets or targets which feed its war efforts, cutting off supplies to the enemy of God and our enemy and preventing the evil gang from exploiting the resources of its aggression. Today, our brave pilots carried out the following missions:

A. At 0915 [0515 GMT] today, our planes hit an enemy command center and scored direct hits.

B. At 1200 today, our planes launched a successful raid against the Sanandaj military camp, destroying camp buildings, setting their targets ablaze, and killing large numbers of enemy troops.

C. At 1201 today, our planes attacked 250-300 enemy vehicles and 100-120 enemy tents. Our planes spread destruction, destroying tents and vehicles and killing large numbers of enemy troops.

D. At 1208 today, our brave pilots attacked a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an effective, accurate hit.

E. At 1445, our planes carried out a daring raid against the Kermanshah oil refinery, devastating its targets and setting refinery installations ablaze, leaving columns of smoke rising from them.

F. At 1410 today, our brave pilots launched a lightning raid against the sugar factory in Dezful, scoring direct hits on their targets and destroying them.

After carrying out their missions, our pilots returned to base, safe and triumphant, God be praised. God bless our Air Force — commanders, officers, pilots, and other ranks. God be praised. They go forward to new victories upholding truth, obliterating falsehood, and bringing peace opportunities closer. From God we seek support.

2. Two enemy men were killed; seven rifles of various types and one 106mm gun were seized in the VI Army Corps northern sector. One ammunition dump was burned and one observation post was destroyed, killing those manning it, in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. One vehicle was burned and its driver killed and four ammunition dumps were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Four enemy men were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. Our units at the VII Army Corps front opened fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed one machine gun and three gun emplacements and burned one vehicle.

5. One enemy soldier was killed and one machine gun, two infantry positions, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. One raft and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris.

6. The spiteful enemy forces shelled the Al-Harithah area with long-range artillery.

7. A number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 July 1986

King Husayn To Visit Damascus 'Next Week'

JN241426 Doha QNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 24 Jul (QNA) — King Husayn of Jordan will pay a visit to the Syrian capital early next week. Informed sources in Amman say that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i will accompany the Jordanian king on this visit.

The visit is part of the Jordanian monarch's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and effect Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation. King Husayn visited Baghdad early this week.

Reaction to Peres' Meeting With King Hassan

Amman Reports Communique

JN241145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A joint communique on the Ifrane talks held between King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the past 2 days was issued at noon today. The communique said that basically the two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East and the circumstances that might contribute to bringing about peace in the region.

The communique pointed out that King Hassan II explained to the Israeli prime minister the Fes plan to bring about peace in the Middle East, which constitutes a base for a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The communique pointed out that Shim'on Peres presented his stand toward the Fes plan and reviewed the Israeli viewpoint toward peace. The communique said that the meeting was characterized by exchanging viewpoints and was not aimed at holding negotiations between the two sides. It pointed out that King Hassan II will inform the Arab leaders of what was discussed in his meeting with Shim'on Peres.

Moroccan King Hassan II announced that his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stumbled because of Peres' refusal to accept holding negotiations with the PLO and withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967.

In a speech delivered over Moroccan radio and television last night, King Hassan II said that he concluded the talks when Peres refused to agree on these two demands. The Moroccan monarch asserted that he did not inform in advance any Arab or foreign country of his intention to meet with the Israeli prime minister. He said that he alone is responsible for this meeting and that if he has made a mistake, then he alone is responsible for it.

King Hassan II said it seems that U.S. President Reagan knew of the meeting from the Israeli side and invited the Israeli side to hold this meeting in Washington but he insisted that the meeting be held in Morocco. He added that he chose this time to meet with the Israeli prime minister for two reasons: First, because the extremist Likud Party will soon assume power in Israel and, second, because of the great number of Arab differences.

AL-DUSTUR Comments

JN241128 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Visit's Possible Results and Repercussions"]

[Text] We write this article before King Hassan II announces his expected statement on his meeting with the Israeli prime minister. Regardless of what he will say, the most important result of this meeting — for both men — is that it took place. In the case of Israel, it is the second public contact between an Israeli prime minister and an Arab leader.

The majority of Israeli leaders and politicians have predicted this early result of Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. In an effort to check the public's expectation, some of those officials affirmed that the importance of the visit lies in its occurrence, irrespective of whether or not it will bring any other results.

Although the meeting of the Moroccan king and the Israeli prime minister can acheive positive reuslts for Israel and a great diplomatic success for Shim'on Peres himself, a host of negative and harmful results and repercussions on the entire Arab level can be expected.

First: Peres' visit will undoubtedly increase the trends of despair and frustration prevailing among Arab masses. This will most probably open the door to the advocates of defeat and surrender on the one hand, and to the advocates of violence and extremism on the other.

Second: This visit may eventually lead to a contractual state of "peace" with another Arab country and to another big success for Israel's strategy, which is based on concluding separate peace agreements with Arab countries without having to recognize the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights.

Third: This visit will certainly affect sincere diplomatic efforts to heal the rift, acheive Arab solidarity, and remove the obstacles facing an Arab summit conference. This will exacerbate the situation of division and confusion in the Arab homeland.

Fourth: Receiving Peres in an Arab, African, and Muslim country will sooner or later make some friendly countries boycotting Israel and refusing to deal with it reconsider this stand, especially after Morocco repeated the Egyptian precedent in this regard.

Fifth: The Israeli traditional demand calling for holding bilateral and direct Arab-Israeli peace talks will acquire more advocates and supporters on the international level because the visit gave this demand credibility and weight. This means an end to the idea of an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

While unable to pinpoint all the negative results and effects of Shim'on Peres' public visit to Morocco on this occasion, we do not believe that the U.S. loans and aid that Morocco can obtain in return for this action can justify the heavy price Arabs and the Arab cause will pay for this ill-omened adventure.

25 July Editorial

JN250822 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "What Next After the Ifrane Meeting?"]

[Text] The result of the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II and the Israeli prime minister is not a surprise for those who know the truth of the Israeli stands toward peace in the Middle East. Moreover, neither the joint communique issued after this visit nor the Moroccan monarch's speech in which he tried to justify his meeting with the enemy prime minister brought anything new that we did not expect, especially since news agencies reported on the meeting.

The truth is, as we said on the first day, that the basic aim of the meeting was merely to hold it in a public way to abolish the barrier of shame and gradually remove the Arab masses' sensitivity against future meetings between Arab and Israeli officials. Otherwise, what is new in Shim'on Peres' stand when he rejected before the Moroccan monarch withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories as well as negotiations with the PLO? And what is new in Israel's rejection of the Fes resolutions? Was it necessary to hold the Ifrane meeting so that Hassan II could hear from Peres what the entire world has heard from him and from other Israeli leaders for several years: That Israel rejects withdrawal, negotiations with the PLO, and the Fes resolutions? Did His Majesty King Hassan II, who is a clever politician, expect Shim'on Peres to simply abandon the basic principles of official Israeli policy toward the occupied territories and the PLO at a time when Peres is heading a government half of whom regard withdrawal as an infidelity to the Torah and negotiations with the PLO as a great sin committed against the Jewish people?

We do not think his majesty the king was ignorant of the expected results of his meeting with Peres. Most probably, he sought this public meeting for reasons that are more linked to Morocco and its international relations than to Palestine. Moreover, he probably wanted to hold this meeting to normalize contacts between Arab and Israeli leaders to serve the aforementioned aims.

His majesty says that Morocco is a sovereign state, that the Moroccans are a brave people who do not fear negotiations or dialogue even with enemies, and that the Arab League's charter does not prevent contacts with the Israelis. Naturally, we concede the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Morocco and respect its independence. We also concede the courage of the Moroccan people and their leadership. However, these implicit assumptions are not the subject of dispute over the step taken by his majesty in meeting with Shim'on Peres. The subject of dispute is the wisdom of the measure itself. In our opinion, it is illogical that an Arab state grant public recognition of Israel in such a manner concerning a pan-Arab cause involving all Arabs vis-a-vis the three no's that Shim'on Peres declared in Ifrane. The talk that the Arab League's charter or the Fes resolutions do not prevent contacts with Israeli leaders is an assumption that implies severe injustice to both the charter and the resolutions.

Perhaps the clearest proof of the Moroccan king's feeling that his meeting with Shim'on Peres implied a violation of the traditions of Arab action is that Morocco itself severed relations with the Al-Sadat regime for the same reason. Moreover, his majesty was eager to conceal his intention to meet with the Israeli prime minister by not informing any Arab leaders because he knew their stands in advance. For reasons that are understood and known, only President Reagan knew of the meeting.

This political clamor in the Arab arena caused by the ill- omened meeting should not continue and there should be prompt action to contain its effects and results, especially since the Israeli stand toward peace has become irrefutably known by Morocco which is supposed to stop any dialogue from now on. His majesty the king said that he who tries and succeeds has two rewards and that he who tries and fails has only one reward. We hope his majesty will learn a lesson from all that happened. The dialogue with the Israeli leaders, even with the assumption of having good intentions, will be useless in the absence of Arab solidarity. Furthermore, weakness and fragmentation will not regain a right or save a homeland. What is demanded first is the intensification of the efforts to restore the cohesion of Arab ranks. What is also demanded is the creation of an Arab stand that negotiates and holds dialogue from a position of power and capability. Without this, any other action will be futile. The efforts of the sincere ones should be exerted to restore cohesion to Arab ranks.

AL-RA'Y Views 'Lesson'

JN250906 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Rule and the Lesson"]

[Text] Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco has ended in the failure which it inevitably had to face. It was not difficult for clear-sighted people to see such a failure since this visit was being prepared from behind the scenes and without the knowledge of or consultation with any Arab, as was declared by the Moroccan monarch himself. What took place confirms the basic facts that are evident in the following points:

First, the essential obstacle or basic reason impeding a just and comperehsive settlement of the so-called Middle East problem is represented by the steady Israeli strategy which involves haughtiness, intransigence, and the determination to annex the land, to disavow Palestinian Arab people's rights, and to maintain the no war no peace situation in the region.

Second, the talk which claims that what is present between the Arabs and Israel is represented by a chill and psychological barriers is idle talk and a delusion which Israel fabricated and continues to disseminate. The Arab-Israeli conflict is one of existence and survival.

Third, Israel's intentions and aims need no exploration because they are clear to all and, consequently, they need no exchange of viewpoints.

Fourth, changing the Israeli strategy cannot be achieved by picnics or warm hospitality but by a clear Arab stand built on Arab solidarity and based on an intrinsic power that is capable of changing balances and using all capabilities and means to regain usurped rights and to liberate relatives from the yoke of occupation.

Fifth, violating these facts can only lead to further Arab fragmentation and to more differences and divisions among the Arab ranks.

Jordan was aware of these facts and always considered them among the basic principles on which its policies and moves for the sake of bringing about a just, honorable solution are based. Moreover, Jordan realized that this can only be attained by creating an appropriate Arab atmosphere and by unifying all of the potentials in the direction of the one goal and aim. Hence, King Husayn moved in this direction, the direction of clearing the Arab atmosphere and creating appropriate circumstances to converge the Arab stands and unify their views toward various events and issues facing our nation, particularly the Palestine question, that cannot be resolved by separate solutions or by considering it an issue of interest to a certain Arab party without taking other parties into consideration.

There is a clear proposal that is receiving wide Arab and international support to solve the region's problem. This proposal is an international conference to be attended by the five big powersand all parties to the conflict. If this proposal receives sufficient support and strong rallying by the Arab nations as well as joint Arab actions in the international arena, then it will not be difficult to attain.

Draft Economic Agreement Reached With Kuwait

LD241543 Kuwait KUNA in English 1210 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, July 24 (KUNA) — Kuwait and Jordan Thursday reached a draft agreement on economic, trade and technical cooperation.

The agreement includes development of relations between the two countries in the investment fields.

The discussions, which were held here, come as completion of the talks held here last month during the meetings of the Arab Economic Unity Council which was attended by the Kuwaiti Minister of Finance Jasim al-Khurafi.

The Kuwaiti delegation which took part in the draft discussions, led by the assistant undersecretary of the Finance Ministry Mustafa Jasim al-Shemali, returned home today.

1,500 Syrian Paratroopers Reportedly Arrive
NC250629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] According to a political source in West Beirut, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an has intensified contacts with officers from the 1st and 6th Brigades in an effort to form the security force that will enter the southern suburb. The source added that the Syrian command has brought in 1,500 paratroopers during the past 2 days for this purpose. The Syrian paratroopers were dressed in Lebanese Army uniforms.

Explosion in 12th Brigade Commander's Car
NC250439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] An explosion took place in a Greek Mercedes 280 at 2200 last night. The car, which belongs to Colonel Muhammad Sa'd, commander of the 12th Brigade, was parked near the Al-Tuhk building across from the Jordanian Embassy in Verdun. The explosion resulted in material damage only.

Hizballah To Help Guarantee Security Plan Success
NC250609 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Hizballah spokesman Shaykh Ibrahim al-Amin met with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, yesterday. After the meeting, Shaykh al-Amin said that things have been proceeding as scheduled. He added: We are prepared to do everything possible to guarantee the success of the [security] plan in the suburbs.

Sa'adah: Only Army Should Handle Security
NC241653 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Phalangist leader Dr George Sa'adah has stressed that his party rejects handing over security in Lebanon to any party other than the Lebanese Army. He said that if the Lebanese Army is unable to carry out all security tasks in Lebanon, it does not mean that the leader of this area or that, or this minister or that deputy can decide who will implement a security plan in Lebanon. He said that only the primary constitutional institution — the cabinet headed by the president — can decide this. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to enact laws. Moreover, any military force entering Lebanon without a request from the legitimate Lebanese institutions is absolutely illegal.

Dr Sa'adah warned that there are schemes and plots intended to create tension, sedition, and other problems in the eastern area. The aim is to show that there is no security there and that therefore security plans and organs are needed. [passage omitted]

Israel Allegedly Completes Annexing New Strip
NC250636 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Reports from the south yesterday indicate that the Israelis have recently completed the annexation of some 31 square km of land. This area extends from the outskirts of Al-Khayyam village, through the entrance to Kafr Killa, Al-'Udaysah, and Markabah, and as far as Hula village in the Marj 'Uyun district. Barbed wire, which in some areas runs 500 meters into Lebanese territory, has been set up around this land. More than 10 observation towers have been erected in the area. Work began in this new strip about 14 months ago. [passage omitted]

Anti-Israeli Operations in South Reported
NC250940 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Members of the national resistance have carried out a series of daring operations against posts manned by the occupation forces and agent Lahd personnel. The resistance men used rockets to attack a position held jointly by the occupation forces and agent Lahd militiamen in the Ramyah hills, scoring direct hits. The occupation forces immediately combed the area with various types of machine guns and artillery.

Members of the national resistance ambushed an agent Lahd foot patrol along the Balat road in the eastern sector at dawn yesterday. The resistance men sprayed the patrol with bursts of rocket and machine gun fire, killing one man and wounding three others. Two enemy helicopters immediately flew over the area and carried out a combing operation with heavy-caliber machine guns. Ambulances were rushed to the scene to evacuate the wounded.

In another development, members of the national resistance have issued a statement in which they claimed responsibility for shelling a gathering in 'Ayta al-Sha'b in the western sector. The statement added that an enemy personnel carrier stationed nearby was destroyed in the attack. [passage omitted]

'Agents' Attacked 24 July
NC241146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The members of a resistance group fired 107-mm katyusha rockets toward a position manned by agents in the 'Ush al-Nahl area near Bra'shit in the central sector of southern Lebanon at dawn today. Another group shot rockets at a second post held by agents in Al-Suwwanah in the vicinity of Bint Jubayl. Casualties are unknown due to the security cordon imposed on both places.

Amal Issues Statement on Hassan-Peres Meeting
NC241829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Amal Movement political bureau held its weekly meeting today chaired by Minister Nabih Birri. The bureau

discussed political and security affairs at home and in the Arab world, and then issued a statement, saying: The treasonous step taken by the king of Morocco has surprised nobody, particularly since the recent meeting is not the first he has had with leaders of the Zionist entity. Several secret meetings have been held in the past. King Hassan has also sponsored several conferences held to plot against the Arabs and their leading issue — Palestine.

The political bureau sees Peres' visit as a link in the chain of plots to liquidate the Palestinian issue, and asserts that it was arranged by the United States and Israel in order to end the isolation of the parties to the Camp David accord. The statement adds: This meeting benefits Israel and the United States, which want to entranch Arab differences and deal with the Arab states separately.

The statement lauds the national resistance in the south, describing it as a living example to all Arabs and Muslims of the kind of resistance that can restore Arab dignity and stop the Zionist invasion of our homeland. The Amal Movement, the statement says, calls on the Arabs to follow the same course of confrontation by making sacrifices and standing firm under the siogan: Dealing with Israel is taboo.

The statement denounces the ugly crime committed last Saturday, when criminal hands fired on a bus carrying American University students, employees, and doctors. The movement's political bureau, the statement says, asserts that the security plan must be implemented in the southern suburb and views this step as a natural extension of the West Beirut plan and a way to strengthen it to cover all Lebanese areas. The statement goes on: It has become imperative to emerge from the deteriorating security situation in order that all political and military efforts may be directed toward the liberation of the south.

USSR Foreign Affairs Official Meets Karami, Comments

NC241311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met at the prime minister's office this afternoon. Their meeting, attended by Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, and Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, ended at 1415. Afterward, the visiting Soviet diplomat made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Pasuvalyuk, in Arabic] The object of our trip to Beirut is to coordinate our positions and exchange views with the Lebanese on the most important international issues, particularly on the eve of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. We wish to express our deep satisfaction with our exchange of views with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, which demonstrated that the Soviet Union and Lebanon hold generally identical positions on the most important international issues of concern to all mankind: disarmament, nuclear test bans, and the nonmilitarization of space. This is also true of major regional issues, including the Middle East, and other issues. We will resume our exchange of views today with Samih al-Baba, the director of the political department. [end recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Did you offer any ideas about the future situation in Lebanon?
[Pasuvalyuk] Our position on the issue of Lebanon is well known. We very firmly support a rapid and total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and an end to Israel's interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs. The Soviet Union expresses this stand actively in all arenas. This is known to our friends, the Lebanese.

[Reporter] Is there a chance of a solution resulting in peace?
[Pasuvalyuk] Naturally there are opportunities for peace. The main prerequisite is the termination of the Israeli occupation and the cessation of its interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs. This is the most important condition.

[Reporter] Does the Soviet Union have any means, such as exerting pressure on Israel or the United States, of bringing this occupation to an end?
[Pasuvalyuk] There are many international forums, including those of the United Nations. We participate and will continue to participate in these activities.

[Reporter] How would you comment on the meeting between King Hassan II and the enemy's prime minister?
[Pasuvalyuk] I am sure that you have read the Soviet observers' comment, transmitted by TASS, to the effect that this meeting proves that the United States and Israel are continuing to bring pressure on the Arab states and are attempting to impose separate dealings with the Arab countries and thus bring new Arab countries into the Camp David fold. [end recording]

Confers With Al-Baba

NC251016 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Beirut for Amman at noon today in continuation of his tour of the region's states. The Soviet envoy met with Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, earlier today. In a statement after the meeting, the Soviet envoy said that discussion had focused on the issues to be included on the agenda of the upcoming UN General Assembly session. The talks also dealt with the Soviet stand on such issues, he added, including disarmament, nuclear test bans, and the nonmilitarization of space. He noted Lebanon's support for Soviet initiatives which seek to strengthen world peace and security.

For his part, Al-Baba said: We spelled out Lebanon's views regarding the issues presented by the Soviet envoy. Our views were identical on the establishment of a comprehensive system for world security and disarmament. He added: I reiterated the need to separate the Lebanese issue from the Middle East problem. I also asked Moscow to support Lebanon at UN organizations, particularly with regard to the implementation of Resolution 425. This action would solve many internal problems and help to attain national accord.

Moroccan-Israeli Communique, Peres Cable Reported
JN241640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Zionist entity and Moroccan regime — A joint communique on the meeting between Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II was issued this afternoon. The communique pointed out that Peres and Hassan discussed the situation in the Middle East and the possibility of bringing about peace in the region, as the communique put it. The communique described the talks as positive.

Immediately after arriving in Tel Aviv today, Shim'on Peres sent a cable to Moroccan King Hassan II. Israeli sources said that in this cable Peres expressed his hope that the dialogue between him and Hassan will continue as was agreed upon during the visit.

Ba'th Party National Command Meets, Condemns Hassan
JN241608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting has been held at the headquarters ofthe Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command chaired byComrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the party's assistant secretary general.The meeting comprised the leaders and representatives of the Palestinian resistance factions and the Lebanese national forces.

During the meeting, they discussed the treasonous step takenby Moroccan King Hassan II by hosting the Zionist enemy PrimeMinister Shim'on Peres and holding talks with him.

The conferees discussed the urgent tasks placed before the Arab national, pan-Arab, and progressive forces to confront thisstep, limit its dangers, and foil it because it constitutes a newlink in the Camp David accords in an attempt to Arabize andgeneralize these accords.

The conferees stressed the importance of the popular Arab rolein foiling liquidatory conspiracies. They defined the scope ofurgent and future action to confront this new deviation and encircleit in all fields and on all levels. The conferees will issue astatement later.

Statement Issued
JN241922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 24 Jul (SANA) — Representatives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Lebanese national forces, and the Palestinian revolution factions have met in Damascus to discuss the serious dimensions of the treasonous new step taken by Moroccan King Hassan II when he received Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the territory of fraternal Arab Morocco. They decided to take a number of measures and decisions to confront this criminal act, including the issuance of the following statement:

O masses of our Arab people. O Arab nationalists and progressives: King Hassan II's treasonous step has constituted a flagrant challenge to the Arab people's feelings and will as well as to their nationalist and progressive forces in all Arab countries. It also constitutes a belittling of the Arab League's Charter and a blatant infringement of the Arab summit resolutions, especially the resolutions of the Rabat and Baghdad summits. This step constitutes a stab in the back of the national Arab liberation struggle in general and the national Palestinian struggle in particular. It disavows the blood of the Arab nation's martyrs who died for the sake of the Arab liberation causes headed by the Palestine question and holy Jerusalem. Martyrs from the sons of the fraternal Moroccan people were among these martyrs. [passage omitted]

While vehemently denounced and condemning this treasonous new step by the Moroccan king, the conferees highly appreciate the pioneering pan-Arab stand adopted by steadfast Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting this step and call on all Arab governments to follow the Syrian stand and sever all relations with the Moroccan regime. The conferees caution that remaining silent on this step and failing to firmly confront it means involvement in the scheme of capitulating to imperialist-Zionist plans at the expense of Palestinian and Arab interests and rights.

The conferees believe that the meeting of the nationalist Arab regimes within the framework of the steadfastness and confrontation front as well as their strong cooperation with the nationalist and progressive Arab forces, particularly the Palestinian revolution forces and factions, and the nationalist Lebanese forces, constitutes the cornerstone of an effective confrontation of the continuous and escalating U.S. imperialist- Zionist onslaught with all its tools, symbols, and links, the latest instance of which was King Hassan II's step.

The conferees note the importance of the leading role Syria is playing in this confrontation and in mobilizing the nationalist Arab forces and potential. The conferees call on the Arab masses and their nationalist and progressive forces in all Arab countries, particularly in fraternal Morocco, to express their indignation, denunciation, and condemnation of King Hassan II's heinous crime. They also call on them to close ranks and escalate their struggle by all means, particularly armed struggle, in order to foil the escalating U.S. imperialist- Israeli onslaught, to deter all those who collude with it, and to end the tampering with and belittling of untouchable things, sanctities, and pan-Arab and national rights.

The conferees express their appreciation for the stands of the friendly and allied forces on the international level which denounced King Hassan II's step and exposed its objective and aims. In this regard, the conferees emphasize the importance of bolstering relations of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries because this constitutes an important and basic factor in confronting imperialism and Zionism.

Shame and ignominy to King Hassan II. Victory to the just struggle of our Arab people.

Jordanian Command Statement

JN241637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] In a political statement issued today, the Jordanian National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party denounced the treasonous step taken by the Moroccan king by hosting enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The Jordanian National Command warned of the seriousness of the Moroccan regime's treasonous step which has publicly exposed the capitulationist umbrella under which this regime has hidden for several years. It urged Arab leaders to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities and to end the deviations and violations of Arab consensus and of Arab summit resolutions. It also urged tackling the separate trend of leaders who pretend to belong to the Arab nation, but who compete to shake hands with the Zionists while Arab territory is still under Zionist occupation, and when the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people are being undermined by the Zionists and their allies in Washington.

Concluding its statement, the command appealed to the Arab masses, and to the leadership and parties of the Arab liberation movement, to deepen militant cohesion in order to foil the old-new conspiracy against the central pan-Arab cause. It emphasized that all forces of the Arab liberation movement should firmly stand by Syria which has the honor of defending the Arab nation's pride and which is struggling, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, the Ba'th Party secretary general, to topple the capitulationist plots and plans.

Official Statement Text

JN241213 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Jul 86

["Text" of undated statement by Ba'th Party National Command on Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco]

[Text] Masses of our Arab people, nationalist and progressive Arabs: Since the beginning of the march of treason and conspiracy by traitor agent Al-Sadat who inaugurated his treason by visiting Arab Jerusalem and by kneeling before the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism and capitulating to them, the Arab nation and its liberation movement have been experiencing the most serious conspiracy and the most dangerous imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught in their contemporary history while waging a difficult and fierce fateful struggle in defense of their interests, rights, fate, and the future of their generations, and also in defense of peace and justice in this sensitive area of the world. Through this difficult and fierce struggle, they have offered and continue to offer the greatest sacrifices to check the advance of this conspiracy and to foil its objectives of imposing the U.S.-Zionist schemes of expansion and hegemony. Though they succeeded thanks to the sincere efforts and the great sacrifices of our Arab nation and of its nationalist and progressive forces in repulsing the conspiracy and foiling all its successive results and all the unilateral deals and separate and capitulatory solutions stemming from it, this only meant the exacerbation of this struggle, its perpetuation, and its taking new forms, particularly through the reserve of agents who have allowed themselves to become cheap tools, who have turned their backs on the causes of their nation and peoples, and who proceeded along the path of treason, capitulation, and the relinquishment of basic national and pan-Arab rights.

New chapters in the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy began the day before yesterday when Moroccan King Hassan II received Zionsit enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the territory of Arab Morocco. With this ill-omened visit by the enemy prime minister, a visit which has been planned and coordinated between the Moroccan king and his masters in Washington, King Hassan II has added a new treasonous stand to the series of his previous treasonous stands. He has reaffirmed the traditional role that has been defined for him, given that he is the godfather of the Camp David accords concluded with the Egyptian regime, as well as the deals that were intended to be peddled or concluded with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. He continues to be involved in all the meetings, visits, and contacts that have taken place in secret and in public and which have been an inseparable part of the treasonous role with which he was entrusted.

Masses of our Arab people: This new criminal step initiated by the Moroccan king has come as no surprise because King Hassan II who has known precedents showing his involvement in treason is the same one who paved the way for Camp David and the same one who promoted Reagan's plan and wanted it to be an Arab plan. He also is the same person who continues to play the same role of opening the door to the Camp David policy, and to the normalization of relations with the Zionist enemy, thus enabling it to achieve its expansionist designs at the expense of Arab interests and rights and to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

He is the same broker who violated Arab resolutions and sacred values, and who relinquished Arab Jerusalem and exploited its name. He who was appointed as chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Jerusalem, paid no heed to all Arab, Islamic, and international conventions and resolutions and the obligations and duties they dictate. He put aside these national-pan-Arab and humanitarian resolutions, responsibilities, and commitments and placed himself in service of the Zionist-U.S. policy which is hostile to our people and to all other peoples.

Thus, this new treasonous step is part of the U.S.-Zionist scheme which is hostile to the basic rights and aspirations of our people. This new step is the practical implementation of the course of capitulation and of the policy of unilateral deals, and the separate solutions U.S. imperialism and Israel feverishly seek to impose on the Arabs. It is a deviation from Arab consensus which has been expressed in the resolutions of the Arab summits, including the Fes summit resolutions, which constitute the minimum level which cannot be bypassed to protect Arab rights. It is a stab in the back of the continuing struggle and the heavy sacrifices the Arab nation has offered and continues to offer.

This step also clearly reveals that the Camp David parties are determined to pursue their course despite the successive defeats they have sustained. Defeats which manifested themselves in the failure of the Reagan plan, the foiling of the 17 May agreement in Lebanon, and the failure of the Amman agreement, thanks to the steadfastness and struggle of our Arab masses, their nationalist and progressive regimes and forces from the ocean to the Gulf,

and particularly thanks to the vanguard militant role the Ba'th Party revolution assumed in Syria under the leadership of struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. This role constituted the cornerstone and the solid foundation of Arab steadfastness and struggle against this onslaught which continues to take place and whose new chapter, represented by the Moroccan king, will fail as has been the fate of all the previous chapters.

Masses of our Arab people: What is extremely dangerous in this U.S. imperialist-Zionist course, and in the treasonous approach of the king of Morocco and Al-Sadat before him — an approach which is aimed at dragging other sides to it officially and publicly — is that they are aimed at destroying the structure and bases of Arab-Zionist conflict both materially and morally, stage by stage and step by step. This is done by making one regime after another join the U.S.-Zionist scheme, fall into the enemy's lap, and submit to it. At the same time, the U.S. imperialist-Zionist scheme is aimed at intensifying the attack on the Arab liberation movement and on its nationalist and progressive forces. Its aim is to strike at, and undermine the movementin order to force the Arab situation into a state of deterioration, fragmentation, and weakness. Also it aims at creating a disparity of forces in Israel's favor to enable it to impose its schemes, and achieve its expansionist aggressive objectives which are headed by the liquidation of the Palestine question.

Regarding this dangerous scheme, whose continous chapters include the dangerous chapter of King Hassan II's meeting and negotiations with Shim'on Peres in Morocco, the only option available to all Arab forces steadfastness and liberation is the determination to resist and confront this treasonous course strongly and firmly depsite all the obstacles. This is so because this option is the path of freedom, dignity, and defending Arab rights and interests and because it is the path to the aspired just peace through which we liberate our occupied land and restore our legitimate rights. This is what Syria actually represents under our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. Syria's option was and still is the option of steadfastness and continuous struggle, and the defense of Arab causes, headed by the Palestinian cause. Therefore, Syria's decisive and quick action was to condemn this new treasonous act of the king of Morocco, to announce its severance of all relations with the Moroccan regime, and to ask all Arab governments to adopt the steps which are in line with their pan- Arab commitments and principles and which safeguard the nation's honor. Syria also sincerely urged all Arab masses and their nationalist progressive forces everywhere to shoulder their responsibilities toward confronting this blatant and dangerous conspiracy against the Arab nation and its central cause, the Palestine question.

Syria's principled stand and measures constitute an active factor and solid basis for confronting this new chapter of the Camp David plot. This stand expresses a will which is determined to confront and stand firmly against this criminal treasonous step and any other steps. It also expresses the will of the Arab masses and their naitonalist progressive forces, responds to their aspirations, and constitutes at the same time a call to them for action, to work to mobilize all popular and official resources. It is a call for the masses to express in every way their indignation at and obsolute condemnation of this criminal treasonous act and to escalate their struggle by adopting effective and strong stands which make the king of Morocco realize and know for certain that such treasonous steps will not go unpunished and that he who commits treason must sooner or later face his punishment.

Fully realizing the seriousness of this course which led the king of Morocco to commit this criminal treasonous act as it led others before him, we assert that the path of continuous struggle is the response to foil this new chapter and the entire course. Experience has proven that our Arab nation and its liberation movement and nationalist progressive regimes and pillars, headed by the party's revolution in Syria led by Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, possess factors of strength which enable them to respond and continue to struggle against this conspiracy, assisted in this by all the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism in the world, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, to defend the cause of justice and peace in this sensitive region.

Arab Syria, with its great masses and Progressive National Front and under our great party — the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party — will continue to be the solid rock on which all plots founder. Syria will continue to be the source and the motivating power of the Arab masses' struggle to confront all forms of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting.

Ba'thist comrades everywhere: While explaining the dimensions of Moroccan King Hassan II's new treasonuous step and announcing our determination to firmly and strongly confront this step and continue the struggle bravely and strongly to topple the course of capitulation from its foundation, our party calls on you and all Arab strugglers in all arenas to shoulder your pan-Arab responsibilities under these difficult circumstances. You have to prove that you are worthy of assuming the responsibility of struggle to achieve the objectives of the Arab nation and to defend its destiny and existence against the most dangerous aggression it is facing. You have to be as you always have been in all circumstances and in facing all hardships and ordeals — the vanguards of the nation, stimulators of its resources, the moving power of its forces, and the ones who confront its enemies, work tirelessly, and make sacrifices without hesitation.

Your party and its revolution in Syria constitute the solid basis for Arab steadfastness and the hope for salvation. Embody this with relentless struggle, stimulate our people's resources, consolidate the cohesion of national and progressive forces in all arenas of struggle to topple the new step and to continue struggle to achieve the pan-Arab and progressive goals of our nation.

Minister Rajjuh Addresses Students on Peres Visit

JN241503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stressed Syria's desire under the leadership of Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to foil all the plots and treason concocted by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction against the Arab nation, the latest of which is the perfidious crime committed by Moroccan King Hassan II when he received Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the Arab soil of Morocco.

During a meeting today with the students of the journalism school at Damascus University, the information minister indicated that what the Moroccan king did will not be the last treasonous act perpetrated against the Arab nation and its central issue, the Palestine question. He added: We in Syria will fight with all our power to foil all such treasonous acts. We stressed this position from the moment this novel crime was committed by Hassan II in which he assassinated the dignity of the Arab nation. The minister pointed out that our Arab homeland is being subjected to a fierce imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught the likes of which has never been experienced in recent Arab history. He added that the Arab nation's land, dignity, culture, all its noble doctrines and aspirations are being targeted. The minister addressed the students saying: Our battle against the enemy is fierce. Our homeland and nation are in need of every moment of our life, every effort, and every drop of blood we have. We in the media field, using words, fight alongside our comrades in the Armed Forces. We will not be stingy with regard to our homeland.

Concluding his meeting, the minister answered the students' questions on the role and duties of information and the media institutions in Syria.

Dailies Comment on King Hassan's 'Treason'

JN241155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Press review]

[Text] *Al-Ba'th* says: The step taken by King Hassan II is the upshot of a plan that has been carefully studied. It is not by accident that this treasonous step coincides with Peres' final stage in office, with George Bush's arrival in the region, and with the sharp deterioration in the Arab state of affairs. It is an explicit announcement that U.S. schemes in the region have been reactivated and that a separate deal will take place soon. The opportunity for legalizing the Judaization of Jerusalem and blessing the Israeli occupation and its designs and objectives in their most ugly forms has become available.

Al-Thawrah says: King Hassan II, who tried to cover up his contacts with world Zionism by issuing a malicious call for the formation of a close union between Arab money and Jewish genius,this time tries to liquidate the Arab nation's central cause. He attempts to pair off the schemes of liquidation and capitulation,such as Begin's plan, Reagan's initiative, and Resolution 242, in order to provide the Israeli plan for expansion with better conditions than those enjoyed by Camp David. This would also deal a treacherous blow to the Palestinian cause and the bases of just and comprehensive peace that were acknowledged by the international community, represented by the UN General Assembly, and the UN Security Council with all that this entails in terms of deviation from the Arab and Islamic conferences resolutions, including the Fes Arab summit.

Al-Thawrah wonders: How can the Moroccan king,who is the chairman of the committee for the liberation of Jerusalem,accept this and deal the most serious blow to Jerusalem and to the entire Palestinian cause with a poisoned Israeli dagger?

Al-Thawrah concludes: While expressing their anger at and rejection of the new conspiracy, the Arab masses reaffirm that the Palestinian cause is the property of these masses and that they will not allow any agent whose hands are tarnished by shaking hands with the Zionists to tamper with their destiny or harm them.These masses are the ones which will decide the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Tishrin stresses that the Arab people in Morocco will not remain silent toward a vile action such as the one King Hassan II has perpetrated by receiving the prime minister of the Arab nation's enemy on Moroccan soil. In its "Behind the News" column, *Tishrin* says: Had the Moroccan king paused to think about his action, he would have known that the Moroccans will remain silent for some time but that they will not remain silent if the opportunity arises for them to mete out punishment. They cannot accept humiliation and will never accept this action justified only by the desire of the ruling regime. Al-Sadat did this and he paid the price with his life. Others tried to do so and received the same punishment or will be punished soon.

In another editorial, *Tishrin* says: When honest Arabs described King Hassan as the godfather of Camp David, he took pride in this and in the fact that he had hosted the envoys of Cairo and Tel Aviv and that he had prepared with them Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. However, indirect steps no longer satisfy King Hassan II. He wanted to prove his sincerity to the enemy by inviting Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to visit Morocco on the bases of his support for the U.S.-Zionist peace when he hosted the Moroccan Jews conference.

Tishrin adds: The issue is more than just a peace in Israel's interest. King Hassan frankly calls for the possibility of benefiting from the merging of civilizations. Thus, the major concern of King Hassan is far more serious than what he had arranged between Cairo and Tel Aviv and also far more serious than his maneuvers at Arab summits which convened inside and outsideof Morocco. It is an ideological issue with respect to the reactionaries in the region whose banner King Hassan is upholding.

Damascus: Hassan 'Has No Right' To Represent Arabs

JN241616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the fact that the king of Morocco knows well he has no authorization from the Arab League or from Arab summit conferences to hold negotiations with the Zionist enemy, he tried to reduce the size of his crime when he tried to justify the official invitation he made to enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to visit Morocco by claiming the talks were held on the basis of the Fes plan which was hammered out in 1982. This justification is designed to portray the king as someone whose aim was the reactivation of the Fes plan, since the Arabs, according to him, achieved nothing during the past 2 years in their quest for a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

His main goal is to give the impression that he shouldered the responsibility for holding direct contact with the enemy in his

capacity as head of the Arab summit conference session, after he failed to apprise Arab leaders of the results of his contacts with international sides since the Arab summit was not held during the past few years. [sentence as heard] Therefore, the Moroccan king wanted to market his treason by stressing that this was triggered by his eagerness to preserve the Fes plan and by the failure of Arabs to attain peace.

Despite his announcement that his talks with Peres produced nothing, he said he would continue his contacts with Israel at a later stage after the enemy prime minister has informed his cabinet about the outcome of the talks and after the king of Morocco undertakes a similar mission with Arab officials. Blaming the failure of the meeting on Peres' refusal to recognize the PLO and to withdraw from occupied Arab territories is a tactical maneuver,or a chapter in the book of treason which the Moroccan king will continue to execute later, since agreement on the continuation of contacts with the Israeli enemy is the major goal. This is a concession in favor of Israel. This concession is represented by holding unconditional negotiations with Israel.

In light of this, all the pretexts of the Moroccan king represented by adhering to the Fes plan collapse. This is supported by the fact that the traitor Al-Sadat, who claimed in the Zionist Knesset he would not forfeit any Arab right, signed an unilateral peace deal with Israel. This deal forced him to demilitarize the Sinai, to abandon his Arab ties, and to succumb to Israel's position when tackling the Palestine issue — as if it were an issue of refugees which can be solved through establishing administrative rule and not through establishing an independent Palestinian state based on recognizing Palestinians as a people who have rights to self-determination.

Regardless of how the king will try to present pretexts, what he did is a step on the path of Al-Sadatist treason. He has no right to talk in the name of the Arabs or to hold negotiations in their name. Whoever violates the Arab League Charter and violates Arab summit resolutions will face isolation and siege. He will also be treated as an enemy tool whose role is restricted to conspiring against Arabs and their issues in the interests of Tel Aviv and Washington.

USSR Ambassador Assails U.S. Policy, Praises Syria

JN241613 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] USSR Ambassador Felix Fedotov held a news conference in Damascus today on the issue of the Soviet peace initiative and the current international situation which was attended by Arab and foreign reporters and news agency correspondents.

The ambassador referred to the various Soviet peace initiatives and recalled the U.S. Administration's grave policy of rejecting these initiatives because of its imperialist and expansionist ambitions which ignore the practical solutions to issues and problems connected with the fate of the world — solutions that oppose the renunciation of the previous U.S.-USSR agreements. The ambassador called on peace-loving states to take the most active steps to support USSR peace proposals. He praised Syria's stand on this issue and lauded President Hafiz al-Asad's statements in support of the Soviet peace proposals, which shows his deep understanding of the urgent issues facing mankind.

The ambassador praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union that are continuously being developed and strengthened in the interest of the two peoples in the two friendly countries. The ambassador noted that Syria stands at the forefront of the Arab states fighting all imperialist and Zionist plots which reject the Camp David agreements and all the partial, separate, and capitulationist solutions of the Middle East problem. Hence the reason for the U.S. imperialist grudges against Syria. He noted that Syria's principled, firm policy is greatly appreciated in the Soviet Union and the socialist states. Our people deeply understand this nationalist policy, he said.

Explosion Reported in Damascus 9 July

NC250621 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from Damascus, Syrian authorities have banned news agencies from transmitting a report about an explosion which occurred on a minor street off Al-Marjah Square on 9 July. The explosion left well over seven people dead. A Muslim Brotherhood group under Samih al-'Ajami from Hama was held responsible for the explosion.

It has been learned that the Damascus authorities have arrested a number of Syrian officers on charges of collaboration with the Muslim Brotherhood. Among those arrested are Air Force Brigadier General Ghassan Irani and Army Captain Wa'il Yusuf. The latter was executed without trial.

The reports added that patrols from the Syrian intelligence service are conducting searches for arms that have been smuggled into Syria for antiregime groups. Quantities of arms have been stored in the Al-Ghutah area.

Talks With Morocco To Continue; No Timetable Set

TA241732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between Israel and Morocco are to continue although there is so far no specific timetable. This announcement was made by Uri Savir, media adviser to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at a news conference this afternoon, at which the joint statement on the Peres-Hassan summit was made public. At the Prime Minister's Office for the briefing was reporter Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording][Weizman] The statement itself issued simultaneously in Rabat and Jerusalem held few surprises. It referred to King Hassan's emphasis on the Fes plan as a basis for Middle East talks and gave no details at all of Prime Minister Peres' response. At the briefing following the statement, Uri Savir stressed that the talks had been an exchange of views and not a foundation for negotiations. He said the talks had been held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, and denied rumors that at one point the discussions had been on the point of breaking up and that they had only been saved by U.S. intervention. Only Israel and Morocco were involved, he said; no third party had taken part.

[Savir] The king made it clear before and during the meeting that no one, no Arab state, was informed of the possibility of such a meeting. This was a purely Moroccan-Israeli enterprise. Nobody else was involved.

[Weizman] Asked about the sensitive matter of Palestinian self-determination and the possible relinquishing of Israeli-held territory — both pillars of the Fes declaration — Savir said that Hassan had emphasized that not being a direct party to the Middle East conflict, Morocco had no right to negotiate on such issues.

He would not comment when asked if the king had been formally invited to return the visit, but said he would be welcome to Israel whenever he wishes. For the time being, King Hassan is to brief other Arab leaders on the talks, while Peres is to report to the Cabinet. According to Savir, he may not wait until the scheduled Sunday meeting but may call a special session tomorrow or even later this evening. [end recording]

Summit 'Exceeded Expectations'

TA241746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] In Jerusalem tonight senior israeli officials have been summing up the Morocco summit. David Essing reports:

The sources say the Morocco summit has exceeded the fondest expectations of the prime minister. They point to King Hassan's readiness to meet publicly with Shim'on Peres. Hassan had made clear that he had taken Arab reactions into account and would make no apologies. He was determined to try and further the peace process. King Hassan is currently serving as head of the Arab League and promised to present Israel's position to other Arab leaders. The sources said this is a far-reaching step and one that Hassan had himself proposed.

The sources rejected the view that the summit was nothing more than a publicity stunt that served Peres at home and Hassan's desire for U.S. aid. The sources said there had been no U.S. pressure on Morocco. Another senior Israeli official says that Prime Minister Peres will discuss ways of furthering the Morocco gambit when he meets with U.S. Vice President George Bush next week. And, as for other spin-offs, the official believes that the Morocco summit will make it much easier for Egypt's President Mubarak to improve relations with Israel and break the impasse over the Taba dispute.

Summing up, the senior sources say it is still too early to predict just where the Morocco summit will lead. They are sure it is a major event on the Middle East scene. And what of the key actor, Jordan's King Husayn? The sources say Husayn was kept in the dark over the summit; just what he'll do now is still anyone's guess.

Peres Comments

TA241902 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yig'al Goren at Peres' office in Jerusalem on 24 July — videotaped]

[Text] [Goren] Mr Prime Minister, King Hassan's speech last night immediately after your departure from Morocco revealed wide gaps between you. How does this square with your optimistic message?

[Peres] If you compare Hassan's address with Al-Sadat's speech to the Knesset, they are both the same. I do not know why people thought that after the visit Hassan would make a Zionist speech, such as those delivered at the Zionist Congress. It is clear that he presented the Arab positions, and he was addressing himself to the Arab world. As far as we are concerned, we strive toward two goals but we are aware of the gaps. What we are saying to the Arab world is: Let us first of all start talking face to face, and it is in this sphere that an important breakthrough has been made.

[Goren] Sir, how do you regard the king's remarks to the effect that if you do not recognize the principle of a comprehensive withdrawal and recognition of the PLO, you should go back home?

[Peres] Well, I think this is how matters are presented to the Arab world. You know that we parted in good spirits and that we agreed to go on. Of course the king would have been very happy had I made the two far-reaching concessions he wanted me to make, both regarding the PLO and the territories. However, I did not go to Morocco as a private individual and it is obvious that I had to conduct the talks within the framework of the policy on agreed by the government.

[Goren] On the other hand, sir, does the relatively moderate reaction of the Arab world not point to a possible change in our relations with the Arab countries?

[Peres] I believe so. There have been reactions from all over the world, and the reactions in Europe and the United States have been really enthusiastic. As for the Soviet reaction, although it has not been especially nice, it has not been that terrible either. Many Arab countries made perfunctory statements. The Syrians thought this was a good opportunity to get angry. King Hassan himself was slightly surprised by the Iraqi reaction. However, the interesting fact is that they did not rush to any conclusions. What is also interesting is that, in the wake of our meeting, the king wants to persuade other Arab leaders and to legitimize his talks with us. Only when we start talking face to face will we be able to try to iron out the differences between us.

[Goren] Sir, can what you are saying now indicate greater chances for a summit between yourself and President Mubarak, for one, or for thawing relations with Jordan, for another?
[Peres] President Mubarak is no longer on his own; peace with Egypt is no longer an isolated event. Somebody else has now joined in, but with a big difference. This difference is that this time we met with a representative of the Arab world who is not looking for anything specific in this or that sphere. So far negotitaitons have been conducted between us and our neighbors. This is the beginning of a dialogue about the Middle East between two worlds, the Arab world and the Jewish world. I did not expect for one moemnt that we would reach an agreement during one trip or one meeting; that is nonsense. The importance of the meeting lies in the precedent it has set, this being the first time we have met [in the open] although we have no bilateral relations. In my opinion, the talks were very serious. As I have said before, it is more difficult to describe them than to discuss the issues on the agenda.

[Goren] Sir, in contrast, the Likud is not even prepared to comment on the principles laid down in the Fes conference. Is it at all possible to continue a dialogue with Morocco or other countries in such a situation?
[Peres] As far as the Fes plan is concerned, the king argued that it implies recognition of the State of Israel and recognition of the need of Israel for secure borders. He says that what is implied is no less important than what is actually said — that is his own approach. I know there are differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment, but as long as we can proceed together, we will. If and when the time comes to make a decision, we will have to ask the people, there is no doubt about it.

[Goren] That being the case, what do you think is the next stage both on our part and on that of the king?
[Peres] We must seize this opportunity first of all to strengthen our relations with Egypt, to solve the Taba problem, to carefully examine the possibility of reopening the dialogue with Jordan, and to continue the dialogue with Arab countries to the extent possible. Look, a week ago nobody would have believed that a maverick Arab king would invite the Israeli prime minister to his country in broad daylight, to discuss with him the truly difficult issues. Although we did not reach an agreement, which we could not have reached anyway, we agreed to discuss our disagreements.

Labor To Reassess Stance

TA230510 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — With the gulf between the Israeli and Arab positions having been reaffirmed during the Morocco summit, voices were heard in the Labour Party yesterday calling for a reassessment of Labour's traditional thinking.

Labour Knesset caucus chairman Rafi Edri, who accompanied Premier Peres to Morocco, told the Labour political bureau yesterday that he favoured a "rethink" of the party's positions, including a reassessment of its blanket opposition to any role for the PLO in the peace process.

Certain members of Labour are beginning to feel that without flexibility on both the Israel and Arab sides, no political breakthroughs can be achieved.

Other senior Labour sources said that Peres had desplayed "a certain flexibility" regarding the PLO during his talks with Morocco's King Hassan II. [passage omitted]

Peres did not address the Labour political bureau yesterday, preferring to first report to the cabinet. Over the next few days, Labour sources said, the full picture of Peres's talks with Hassan would emerge. Bitter disputes are expected to erupt between Labour and the Likud if it emerges that Peres strayed from the strict guidelines of the coalition agreement.

In a radio interview yesterday, Deputy Premier David Levi said that Peres's visit to Morocco made it clear that the Arabs rejected the Labour Party's peace proposals as they rejected the Likud's. The Arabs wanted everything, he said, including Jerusalem and recognition of the PLO, belying the Labour Party's claim that the Likud was blocking the peace process.

Shamir Interviewed

TA251111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Hayim Zissowitz following his meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, on 25 July; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Zissowitz] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign minister Yitzhaq Shamir, first I would like to know how you are feeling after your eye operation?
[Shamir] I thank you for your interest; I feel well, and thanks to the excellent treatment I received at Hadassah hospital, everything is turning out fine.

[Zissowitz] You met today with the prime minister who briefed you on his visit to Morocco. Two assessments emerged following the visit: that of King Hassan, who described the visit as a failure; and that of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who described

it as a great achievement. With which of the two assessments do you tend to agree?
[Shamir] I do not think that King Hassan described the visit as a failure, and I do not think that the prime minister is presenting the meeting as an outstanding achievement. In such matters one should usually avoid pronouncements. It seems to me that since the Camp David process, which involved many, many highly significant meetings between Israeli leaders and the leaders of the most important Arab country, there is no need for us to get excited over every meeting between an Israeli and an Arab leader. After all, this is an integral part of the regional reality. Israel exists in the region, as do the Arab countries, and the Arab countries are becoming more and more aware of the fact that they cannot ignore Israel's existence. Hence, the increasing number of meetings, the contacts which are under way. Therefore, more stress must now be put on the contents and results of the meetings.

[Zissowitz] If you are talking about content, then according to what the prime minister reported, is the content acceptable to the Likud as well? In other words, are the positions which the prime minister presented compatible with those of the national unity government?
[Shamir] I believe that in this meeting the prime minister presented the national unity government's positions, as they appear in the guidelines and the coalition agreement. After all, it could not be any other way. The fact that he goes to meetings of this type on his own does not relieve him of his obligation to the program which is binding on the entire government.

[Zissowitz] You were one of the few people who were in on the secret from the outset, and you also gave your consent. Did you insist from the start that the positions Peres would present be acceptable to you? Did you ask him what these positions would be?
[Shamir] I certainly asked the prime minister what the talks would focus on. He told me approximately what the main focus would be, what matters would be discussed, and what his stand would be. And this is indeed how it turned out.

[Zissowitz] You say that one should not exaggerate the importance of the meeting, and that it should be judged according to the results. I would like to know whether you foresee a result or several significant results which may in some way affect the continuation of the peace process in the region.
[Shamir] I was not referring specifically to this meeting. I say that in general, there is no need to attach excessive importance to any meeting, even though every meeting of this kind is in itself positive. It is a link in a chain. This meeting should be considered a talk between two representatives of two countries, and not negotiations. Therefore, there is no need to seek results. This was a dialogue; something can be leaned from it. Certainly King Hassan will learn something from what he heard, and we, too, will learn something. There is no need to seek immediate results, and certainly not in the short term.

[Zissowitz] Do you think that the atmosphere created as a result of or during the meetings, the royal welcome, the relative publicity given to the meeting, can perhaps encourage other Arab leaders to follow King Hassan's example and meet with an Israeli prime minister?

[Shamir] As I said before, the publicity does hold some importance. I think that we should insist on this during meetings with Arab leaders because this contributes to the atmosphere. However, this is also not a first; this is not the first public meeting with an Arab leader. After all, we have met with Egyptian leaders dozens of times, although no comparison should be made between King Hassan and President al-Sadat. These are two completely different cases. However, in terms of publicity, we have already overcome this obstacle in which Israel is a pariah in this region and in which no meetings are held with Israeli representatives unless in secret. This has passed. Therefore, there is no reason to be surprised by these things.

[Zissowitz] Perhaps the opposite result is also possible: Someone could say that if the results of a meeting in a moderate country such as Morocco were not far-reaching, one can not expect much from meetings with leaders of more extreme Arab countries.
[Shamir] I do not think that this should be regarded as part of the reality in the region. There will be meetings, there should be meetings. The Arab leaders are used to holding meetings among themselves on occasion, after which they will announce that the meetings were excellent on one day, while the next day they will curse and insult their interlocuters. We are part of the region and things should be seen in this context.

[Zissowitz] Finally, sir, you are soon to assume the post of prime minister in about 2 or 2 and 1/2 months. Will you continue this move which Shim'on Peres started?

[Shamir] As I said before, this is not a move which the prime minister of the national unity government initiated. There were previous moves, in terms of personal contacts with Arab leaders, and very much more significant contacts. There is no doubt that I will try to continue those same contacts and moves which should ultimately lead to peace between us and the Arab countries.

[Zissowitz] Do you think that you will personally go to Morocco?
[Shamir] I do not know where I will go, but I will go if need be.

'Some Details Not Revealed'

TA251029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning briefed Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir about his talks in Morocco with King Hassan. The meeting between Peres and Shamir lasted about an hour. Arye Haskell reports:

The prime minister's political adviser, Dr Nimrod Novik, who was in the Peres party in Morocco said this morning that some details of the talks with King Hassan had not yet been revealed, and that Peres would report them to the Cabinet, probably on Sunday. [passage omitted on reaction in the Arab world to the Peres-Hassan summit]

Morning Press on Visit

TA250734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Ha'aretz* comments that from the beginning the prime minister could not have gone to Morocco to conduct negotiations. From the beginning the goal was to open up another channel for dialogue and incorporate another Arab statesman into the process of Israel's acceptance as a permanent fact in the Middle East. In this Mr Peres was successful. Furthermore, he killed two birds with one stone: The valid seal of approval given him by his Moroccan host legitimized his position in the eyes of the right, while the Syrians and their ilk legitimized his position in the eyes of the left. The question now, at the end of the trip to an Arab country, is: Will there be a continuation? We can assume, and there are reports backing up this assumption, that in the bilateral field the chances for this are good. As for the great impasse — Israeli-Arab relations and furthering the peace process — the obstacles are mounting but, like the walls of Jericho, they will not fall down on their own. Somebody must blow a trumpet and conduct ceremonial rites in order to clear the path toward an arrangement with our neighbors. The current prime minister, the paper adds, is prepared to work to this end, but we fear that this is not the case as regards the man scheduled to replace him in his post.

In the view of *The Jerusalem Post*, there is every reason to believe that the process of diplomatic communications between Israel and Morocco was in effect inaugurated at Ifrane, as Peres broadly hinted, despite the absence of any reference to such future contacts in the joint communique. Mr Peres will still be involved in this process when he cedes the premiership to Yitzhaq Shamir and takes over the Foreign Ministry in early October. The big question now is not whether King Hassan will dismount from the high Fes horse and come down to the brass tacks of diplomatic negotiations, but what impact King Hassan's initiative will have on such timid and easily alarmed souls as King Husayn. The Jordanian monarch's scheduled rush to Damascus for the weekend is not reassuring, except to those Arab rejectionists who will do with nothing less than everything, and those rejectionists in Israel who wish them more power.

Hamodi'a writes that even if we try to see the visit to Morocco as a first step, it is difficult to share the optimistic spirit that is guiding the prime minister and his sponsor Knesset Member Rafi Edri. A great deal of imagination is needed to pin rosy hopes on the condemnations voiced by King Hassan, who consciously took greater political and personal risks than did Shim'on Peres. Perhaps the joint communique issued by the pair refers to matters which will be revealed in the future. However, if we judge by the content of the communique, we are struck by the contradiction between the pair's approaches to the problems which lay at the root of the meeting, a meeting which Mr Peres described as a historic visit, as opposed to the Moroccan king whose public assessment in his speech to his nation contained remarks no different from the style of speaking we are used to hearing from Arab leaders.

'Al Hamishmar writes that by his public willingness to lift the boycott on recognition of Israel, King Hassan is preparing a deep infrastructure for peace in the souls of the Israelis, who are suspicious by nature. As the wise Moroccan king sees it, bad psychology is still three-quarters of the problem and as soon as it is overcome, the rest will be easy. In this struggle to eliminate the divisions of hostility, fear, and hatred, King Hassan has already made his decisive contribution over the past few days and its influence will be felt in the course of time. The meeting in Ifrane did not fail, although it would have been convenient for those who are saying as much and are spreading this around now. On the contrary: in the current circumstances, this has been a great victory for the men involved and for the shoots of peace in general.

Arab Students Denounce Summit

TA241319 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Arye Bender, Rafi Mann, and Eli Danon]

[Excerpt] The Committee of Arab Students in Jerusalem last night issued a statement condemning the Peres-Hassan summit in Morocco. The statement claims that Peres' visit was "one link in a chain of imperialistic schemes and part of the untiring imperialistic, reactionary, and Zionist efforts to impose an American peace which is essentially capitulation."

The Committee of Arab Students stated that this visit will not achieve its aims, just as Al-Sadat's visit in 1977 failed to solve the main point of dispute, the Palestinian problem. "This visit was intended to break through the impasse that came about as a result of all of King Husayn's efforts to create an alternative leadership to the PLO. King Hassan took advantage of the split within the PLO and invited Shim'on Peres to Morocco."

The students claim that "the just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict lies in the return of the occupied territories and the recognition of the Arab-Palestinian people's right to exist and establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO. This solution can be achieved through an international conference with the participation of all sides to the conflict and under UN aegis." [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Handling of Cluster Bomb Affair Sought

TA221530 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Israel and the United States are examining the possibility of transferring the discussion on the cluster bombs affair from U.S. courts to diplomatic channels. The intention is that the subpoenas for the early legal process delivered to members of the Defense Ministry mission in New York be canceled.

As will be recalled, Israel has denied any attempt to smuggle technology from the United States regarding the production of the cluster bombs. The intention is that the misunderstandings should be cleared up in diplomatic negotiations.

Our military correspondent Gay Zohar also reports that there have recently been talks with the Americans about the question

of whether to give the members of the Defense Ministry mission a consular status. The talks were halted following the leaking of the cluster shells [as heard] affair.

U.S. Apologizes for Publicity

TA231235 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Hayim Ravya]

[Text] Israel is holding contacts with the State Department in Washington to transfer the investigation into the cluster bomb affair to diplomatic channels, which is the more common procedure in relations between states. Officials in the State and Defense Departments in Washington, as well as U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering, have apologized to Israel for publicizing the matter.

An examination carried out by the Defense Ministry showed that not only was Israel not involved in stealing technology, but it even gave Washington information on the new technology that the military industries had. This information was first transmitted to the United States in 1982, as part of official agreements.

The Defense Ministry wanted to procure in the United States equipment that would allow for more efficient production of the weapon. These items are not considered classified, and can be purchased worldwide without any restrictions. But Israel requested and obtained export licenses to purchase this equipment.

The Defense Ministry is working out proposals to amend the procedures for granting licenses to private arms dealers to deal with arms exports. These proposals are intended to minimize the damages that could be caused to Israel by these merchants' negotiations if they only have a general permit to deal with arms sales. At present, a person who wishes to deal in arms is required to hold a license from the defense minister to do that, with one of the provisos in the license stipulating that every deal will have to obtain special permission. Until such permission is obtained, the general license allows the merchants to conduct contacts with countries with which Israel is interested in having ties, and to offer systems that are not being exported because of their classification.

Embargoed Bomblets Still Stored

TA231019 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Avi Benayahu]

[Excerpt] Israel wants to sell back to the United States the 4,000 cluster bomblets still stored in the United States, which the defense establishment purchased 4 years ago but which have still not been supplied because of the U.S. embargo.

The shells are in the warehouses, stored as Israeli goods, and Israel is paying for the storage. They were held up after the Americans claimed that the Israeli Air Force made inhuman use of the bombs during the war in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Israel 'Insists' on Subpoena Cancellation

TA240651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Pollard affair and the cluster bombs, matters which are still pending U.S.-Israeli clarifications, will be raised during U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Israel next week. Israeli representatives in Washington informed the administration that Israel is prepared to cooperate and supply documents with regard to the charge that it had smuggled modern technologies out of the United States, but insists on the cancellation of the subpoenas to appear before a jury which were issued to eight members of the Israeli Defense Ministry mission in New York.

Rabin: No Cooperation With U.S. If Lavi Delayed

TA221745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The U.S. Defense Department is continuing to hold up authorization of contracts needed for the development of Israel's Lavi fighter plane and Defense Minister Rabin says if there will be delays in signing the agreements, Israel will not be ready to discuss U.S. proposals for alternatives to the Lavi. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

For some weeks the U.S. Defense Department has been holding up authorization of contracts Israel wants to sign with U.S. firms for various materials for the Lavi. Five contracts were involved, for a total of $67 million. Although the material is not needed immediately for work on the Lavi prototypes, continued delay of its transfer here will slow down the project.

At last night's rollout ceremony of a Lavi prototype at Israeli Aircraft Industries, Defense Minister Rabin talked to me of Israel's attitude towards U.S. alternatives for the Lavi and towards U.S. actions that delay Israel's development program.

[Begin Rabin recording] We did ask [as heard] the United States to come with any alternatives. At the same time, if the United States will come with alternatives, we discuss. We are committed to go on with the development and the production of the Lavi, but we'll do it as long as there will be no delays in the continuation of the development of the Lavi. If there will be delays in signing agreements which are needed for the continuation of the Lavi, we will not cooperate with the United States about looking at the alternatives that they will propose. [end recording] [passage omitted]

No Publication of Lavi Data

TA221529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Israel will not agree to publicizing the data on the costs of the Lavi, according to which the U.S. assistant secretary of defense calculated that the plane will cost $22 million. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal comments that the reference is to classified data given to Dov Zakheim with the understanding that they would not be published. Israel estimated that the plane would be $7 million cheaper.

Arens: Zakheim 'Enemy' of Lavi

TA231620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens says that the check conducted by the Pentagon representative in the issue of the Lavi was not a serious check. Minister Arens says that the U.S. official, Dov Zakheim, tried to draw conclusions on the Lavi on the basis of U.S. experience. Minister Arens defined Dr Zakheim as the No 1 enemy of the Lavi project in the United States. Minister Arens made these remarks during an interview to our correspondent Roni Dani'el. Mr Arens added that the difficulties in the United States would not have arisen if not for the wild criticism leveled against the project in Israel itself.

Misunderstanding Over Bush Damascus Visit Clarified

TA180925 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent]

[Excerpts] Israel thinks the United States should keep channels of communication with Syria open, but it has reservations about the possibility that Vice President George Bush will visit Damascus during his impending visit to the Middle East. This is mainly against the background of Syria's active support for and involvement in international terrorism.

Over the past few days this Israeli position has been passed over to the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv by the Prime Minister's Office in order to put an end to the misunderstanding that emerged following the talks held by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, in Washington.

The Prime Minister's Office has reported that Tamir echoed Peres' position when he spoke of the need to preserve links with Syria and prevent a severance between Washington and Damascus, however, he spoke for himself when he recommended that Bush now go to the Syrian capital. [passage omitted]

The misunderstanding concerning Israel's position on the matter of the visit to Damascus emerged after it was learned that, in a conversation Director General Tamir held with Bush's adviser on national security, Donald Gregg, and with other White House officials, in reply to a question Tamir expressed the view that no damage would be caused if Bush were also to visit Syria.

Minister Plenipotentiary Elyaqim Rubinstein-Migdal and Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne reported Tamir's remarks to the foreign minister's office in Jerusalem, and, in reaction, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir instructed the embassy in Washington to reexplain to the Americans that Israel thinks a Bush visit to Damascus would not be helpful.

Moda'i To Resume Ministerial Post After Rotation

TA241924 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Likud leadership this evening decided that Yitzhaq Moda'i will return to the post of justice minister immediately after the rotation. Until that time Minister Avraham Sharir will serve both as tourism and justice minister. An agreement to that effect was reached in a meeting between Liberal leaders and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our party affairs correspondent, Dan Raviv, reports that Mr Sharir's appointment was made with Mr Moda'i's agreement, and apparently Mr Sharir regards himself only as a temporary substitute.

Police Commissioner To Head Shin Bet Investigation

TA231420 Jersualem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the police inspector general, Commissioner David Kraus, will himself head the team investigating the Shin Bet affair. Commissioner Kraus has said that in certain cases he will himself carry out the investigation and he will even attend all the sessions in which public figures will be questioned. The investigation will be held at a guarded place at the police national headquarters building in Jerusalem.

The investigating team has been collecting material pertinent to the affair for about a week, has studied it, and has prepared a plan of action. However, the team members have at this stage gone back to their normal jobs until the High Court of Justice has issued its decision. The team includes Deputy Commander Zekharya Banay, Assistant Commander Yehuda Wilk, and Chief Superintendent Shula Qedem. Our correspondent points out that the police sought the assistance of other bodies connected with the affair to collect the material. Commissioner Kraus noted that he had briefed the attorney general on the investigation yesterday.

MA'ARIV: Gorbachev Initiative 'Tactical Move'

TA211039 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Jul 86 p 10

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "A Devious Initiative"]

[Text] Approximately a week after Soviet leader Gorbachev proposed to President Mitterrand, during their meeting in Moscow, that the representatives of the five big powers convene for a discussion on the Middle East — a preliminary stage to an international conference with the participation of all sides to the conflict — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i stated in an interview with a French newspaper that there must be an international conference on the Middle East.

It is likely that there is a connection between these two statements — that is, the French newspaper initiatied the interview with the Jordanian politician to see if there is any substance behind the vague comments made by Gorbachev to Mitterrand. In this context it is very interesting that Al-Rifa'i clearly stated that an international conference has to be based on UN Resolutions 242

and 338, and he emphasized that it is inconceivable for anyone who does not recognize these two resolutions to be invited to the conference. It is a delusion to think that that which was not achieved in the Husayn-'Arafat talks, prior to their rift, can be achieved through Moscow.

The Jordanian policy as outlined by Husayn is clear: Either an international conference without the PLO is convened, or the PLO can recognize 242 and then it too will be invited.

Gorbachev knows very well what difficulty is preventing the West, led by the United States, from convening an international conference, which in principle has not been rejected even by Israel. The difficulty is the PLO, which is refusing to recognize the Security Council resolutions. Gorbachev decided to use artifice and told Mitterrand two things which the West was dying to hear:

— The Soviet Union is willing to cooperate in the war against terrorism (Gorbachev said that "our conceptions as to the sources of terrorism may differ, but this need not prevent agreement on practical steps toward halting it") by means of setting up a permanent coordinating committee to fight terrorism.

— Convening the five big powers. He did not speak of an international conference in which only the two superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union) would participate.

As long as it is not proven that there is substance behind these two Soviet proposals, and that new winds are blowing in the Kremlin in the Gorbachev era which herald a change in the tough Soviet Middle East policy, we must regard the Soviet initiative as no more than another tactical move.

It is unlikely that the Soviet Union has suddenly released its hold on the PLO and decided to cooperate with the West on "curbing terrorism," when the Soviet Union is the PLO's main source of military and political aid outside the Middle East. The Soviet support is based on the conception that with the help of the PLO, the Soviet Union will be able to strengthen its hold in the area. A huge amount of evidence to this effect, including details on talks between 'Arafat and Gromyko, came to light in documents seized in PLO bases during the Lebanon war. It is possible that at some point the Soviet Union may change its behavior toward 'Arafat because of Damascus' firm and extremist stand against him, but it is unlikely that the Soviet Union will forego the services of the PLO which are so important for it both in this region and in international terrorism.

The convening of the "Security Council members" as an alternative to an international conference was only raised to take advantage of the desire of countries like France to press for such a convention and thereby overcome U.S. and Israeli objections to a conference in which the PLO is to participate. Moscow believes that if it is successful in convening such a forum, it may pave the way for a second stage — an international conference in which "all the parties" will participate. The tactical advantage in this clever Soviet move is obvious: In this way the Soviet Union can take part in the political action in the Middle East, completely in the hands of the Americans, without betraying the PLO.

As is well known, Mitterrand expressed his agreement in principle to the Soviet proposal (after all, it solves France's problem and plays up to its "ego" by offering it a role in Middle East developments), and it is probable that other Western countries — and even China — will support it.

Against this background there is great importance in the official Jordanian statement, issued by Prime Minister al-Rifa'i, that an "international conference" is indeed desirable, but it is inconceivable for the PLO to participate in it unless it recognizes 242...

If you want, this is an indirect — or perhaps not such an indirect — answer to Gorbachev's devious move...

Rabin Reiterates Policy on Jordan, Territories

TA231143 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by 'Amos Ben-Vered]

[Excerpt] The move to close the PLO offices in Jordan, if it is indeed implemented, might reduce the scope of terrorism against Israel and the inhabitants of the territories who oppose the PLO, said Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday at the conclusion of a lengthy debate in the Knesset on Jordan and the policy Israel should adopt toward that country.

Israel was not involved in relations between these two bodies, Jordan and the PLO, the defense minister said, and it all stemmed from considerations and the conflicts between them. The main difference is in Jordan's concept of the political purpose, which is in conflict with the PLO's view: Unlike the PLO, Jordan does not accept a separate, independent state west of the Jordan River.

Rabin reiterated Israel's readiness to conduct negotiations with a Jordanian delegation without preconditions and allowing non-PLO Palestinians to be included on it. He said that Jordan's 5-year plan for the development of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip has so far not materialized because Jordan lacks the financial resources. Although it declared that it would allocate $150 million a year toward that end, he expressed his doubt whether at the moment they even have $15 million.

We may have an argument with the inhabitants of the territories on the nature of the political settlement that should be the goal, Rabin said, but whoever is ready for coexistence with Israel despite these differences of opinion could enjoy a higher standard of living. On the other hand, every terrorist act weakens the desire for such coexistence because the fear of the PLO even prevents the holding of elections in the territories.

The intention is in the future to substantially weaken the PLO's standard bearers, and to back the so-called legitimate organizations that are merely a coverup for that organization into a corner. [passage omitted]

Jordan To Empower Passport Officials in W. Bank

TA231225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] Jordan has rescinded the authority of trade chambers and city councils in the West Bank to process Jordanian passports or "family identity cards" attached to them on behalf of the Jordanian Government.

Henceforth, these will be dealt with by special passport clerks assigned to the West Bank by the Jordanian Government. This was announced by Sharif al-Ja'bari, the passport clerk of the Hebron area, upon his return 2 days ago from a visit in Jordan.

Rabin: Terrorism Reduced by Jordan Restrictions

TA221615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yithzaq Rabin has said that the closure of the PLO offices in Jordan and the expulsion of the terrorists from that country has had a direct effect on terrorism in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. This has already been manifest, he said, in the drop in the number of terrorist incidents. This drop is a precondition for the promotion of any political settlement. The defense minister repeated that Israel's policy is to call on Jordan to enter negotiations without preconditions but with a readiness to include non-PLO Palestinians in them. He was replying to five motions to the Knesset agenda on the relations between Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that all the motions also mentioned the prime minister's visit to Morocco, but the defense minister refrained from making any substantive statement on that visit.

Contacts With Jordan Held on Bridge Traffic, Exports

TA200730 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] There are contacts between Israel and Jordan to make further improvements for traffic over the international bridges, and there is talk of the possibility of increasing the number of trucks taking exports from the territories to Jordan. So far Jordan has been opposed to this move, but there are now signs that it is changing its mind.

The idea of permitting private cars to cross over the Jordan River bridges in both directions was also examined, but the idea has been shelved because no solution has been found to security problems involved in such a crossing.

The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, toured industrial plants in Nabulus at the end of last week and announced that Israel would be prepared to decrease taxes for industrialists who succeed in finding export markets. The coordinator did not mention the export targets.

Our correspondent points out that there is a dispute on this point between Israel and Jordan, which only permits exports from the territories to come via the East Bank, since all the raw materials have been crossing over the Jordan River bridges to the territories. For its part, Israel is seeking export markets for the territories in Europe, too.

Nabulus Students Hold Anti-Jordan Rally

TA200535 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Yo'el Greenberg]

[Text] Students at Al-Najah University in Nabulus yesterday burned pictures of King Husayn at a mass rally protesting Jordan's crackdown on Fatah.

Palestinian sources said army roadblocks kept non-students away from the campus, where about 1,000 students also heard speakers warn Palestinians in the territories against cooperating with Jordanian plans to back the appointment of local mayors and to carry out a five-year development scheme. The sources said students chanted "death to the agents of the Jordanian regime."

Spokesmen at the rally said the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, and condemned the Jordanian moves as an attempt to buy an alternative leadership to the organization.

Central Commander: Terrorist Gangs in Jericho

TA241616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Major General Ehud Baraq, commander of the Central Command, believes that a number of small terrorist gangs operate in Jericho. He told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that he believes the open bridge policy also applies to all aspects of fighting terrorism, although it hinders daily operations such as preventing arms smuggling or the transfer of operational orders to terrorists in the territories.

Curfew Lifted

TA250731 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0647 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The curfew imposed on the center of Jericho following yesterday's terrorist attack was lifted a short time ago. Our correspondent in the territories Ilan Ben-Dor reports that the roadblocks erected on the city's approach roads have also been removed and traffic to Jericho and inside it is normal this morning.

Bomb Safely Defused Near E. Jerusalem U.S. Consulate

TA250419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A bomb was safely dismantled this morning next to the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem. The bomb was placed in a soft drink can next to the consulate gates. A guard spotted the package, alerted the police, police identified the bomb and removed it. It was later defused. Security forces are now investigating.

Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that this was the first serious incident at the U.S. Consulate in more than a year. Security has been tightened around the consulate in recent months, but at night the consulate operates with a skeleton staff.

Bodies of Two Terrorists Found North of Jerusalem

TA250907 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 25 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The bodies of two terrorists who were apparently killed while preparing an explosive charge were discovered on Wednesday at noon in a gulch near the Al-Jalazun refugee camp north of Jerusalem.

An initial investigation indicates that the pair were killed several days previously.

The security forces have begun an investigation to determine whether the pair belonged to a local terrorist squad.

Molotov Cocktails Thrown; No Casualties

TA200702 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The day before yesterday two Molotov cocktails were thrown at a military vehicle west of the village of Bayt-'Ayn al-'Alma. Both cocktails missed the car, shattered on the road, and one of them caught fire. There were no casualties nor was there any damage. A 2-hour curfew was imposed on the area.

Bomb in Ashqelon Safely Detonated

TA210617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] An explosive charge was found and safely detonated at the Egged Company bus terminal in Ashqelon. No one was injured. The homemade bomb was made of explosive material inserted in a metal pipe. Soveral days ago a similar charge was found anddefused at the entrance to Ashqelon. Several suspects were detained for questioning.

Shooting Incident in Nabulus; Curfew Imposed

TA221245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] A shooting incident took place in the center of Nabulus this afternoon. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that four masked men broke into an office building that belongs to the (Qavsu) family and started shooting in all directions. One of the local employees was injured in the head and was hospitalized.The assailants fled in a Mercedes. An IDF unit that happened to be on the site managed to return some fire, but the assailants nevertheless managed to flee. A curfew was imposed on the area and the security forces have launched an investigation.

Our correspondent says that the assailants took a bag of money, and that this was apparently a robbery. Eyewitnesses reported that the assailants were armed with automatic guns and wore army fatigues.

Force 17 Deputy Commander Given Prison Term

TA211525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Lod military court has imposed a 14-year prison sentence on a senior PLO officer who tried to perpetrate a terrorist act in Israel 5 years ago. The officer, 'Abbas Hamid Mahmud Sarlaf, the deputy commaner of Force 17, was caught last year on board a ship that was sailing from Lebanon to Cyprus and captured at sea. Three other terrorists caught with him were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 2 to 2 and 1/2 years.

Ambassador Meets With Austrian Foreign Minister

TA211150 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] In the first meeting between the Israeli ambassador in Vienna, Mikha'el Elitzur, and the new Austrian Foreign Minister, Peter Jankowitsch, the latter said it is time for normalization in Israeli-Austrian relations. The Israeli ambassador, who returned to his post 2 days after Kurt Waldheim's inauguration ceremony, reported that the Austrian foreign minister (who was appointed after his predecessor resigned in reaction to Waldheim's election) emphasized that Israeli-Austrian relations will not be a topic of discussion with the Arabs. Elitzur praised Austria's humanitariwn acts (the release of prisoners and immigration to Israel of Soviet Jewry). The two did not raise the issue of who will represent Israel in Austria after Elitzur ends his tour of duty at the end of this summer.

Reportage on 44th OAU Council of Ministers Session

Session Views RSA Sanctions

LD231222 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The 44th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers yesterday held an in-depth discussion on ways of imposing sanctions against the white minority regime of South Africa and expressed regret at countries that hinder this action from being implemented.

The meeting expressed its regret at countries that try to stop the implementation of comprehensive sanctions, Britain and the United States in particular, and expressed satisfaction at the decision made by countries not to attend the Commonwealth sports games in Edinburgh in protest at Britain's stand on this issue. Mauritius informed the meeting that it would not attend the Commonwealth Games.

The OAU ministerial meeting session continues, with participants being divided into three sections. Hence, the major meeting will deal with general issues, the second committee with political and organizational issues, and the third with scientific, economic, social, and cultural issues.

The major meeting held discussions based on the secretary general's report on the activities of the Liberation Committee. In particular, the meeting held extensive discussions concerning arrears in member-countries' contributions to this committee, which presently stand at $14 million. Egypt yesterday handed over to the OAU a check for $1 million.

The committee dealing with political issues held discussions on ways of strengthening the committee established earlier to improve the OAU Charter and made a proposal to increase the committee members from 14 to 25.

The committee dealing with economic, scientific, social, and cultural issues held discussions on the UN/Africa's transport and communications [as heard], and dealt extensively with strengthening regional economic grouping further so as to develop the continent's economy.

Resolution Denounces Reagan Speech

EA231840 Dakar PANA in French 1306 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Jul (PANA) — The 44th ministerial session of the OAU Council now meeting in Addis Ababa, today adopted a resolution denouncing the speech on Tuesday in which President Reagan reiterated his opposition to sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria.

The resolution, proposed by Nigeria, denounces the attitude of the American Government, and appeals to the U.S. Congress to "impose without delay global and mandatory sanctions to ensure the overthrow of the racist regime and avoid a bloodbath." The African ministers also note "with concern that the imposition of sanctions demanded by the international community is being blocked by certain Western countries, chief among them the United States."

However, the resolution congratulates nongovernmental organizations and individuals notably "those of the Western countries," which have brought about a growing consensus in favor of imposing sanctions against South Africa. It invites them to do all they can to ensure an effective boycott of South Africa.

Council Criticizes Peres Visit

EA241313 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] It has been revealed that two of the committees, appointed earlier by the 44th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, one on political and the second on economic, scientific, social, and cultural issues, completed their work yesterday.

The committee on political issues has studied the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem and clarified Africa's stand on the region. In line with this, the Council has stated that the visit to Morocco by the Israeli prime minister, Shim'on Peres, is detrimental to the Palestinian struggle.

The second committee held talks on Africa's 10-year industrial development [plan] at the United Nations, the formation of an African monetary organization, and the draft cooperation agreements to be reached between the OAU and (?related) organizations. The committee held talks on the international conference held to assess the United Nations Decade For Women and proposed a women's affairs department be set up by the OAU.

Ministers Appeal for Drought Relief

EA231359 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The international community has been called on to support the aims of the Africa drought and famine emergency relief aid organization and to assist the organization, which was set up to help the efforts under way to eradicate the problems that have come about on the African Continent as a result of drought.

During its exhaustive deliberations today, the 44th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers noted that extensive efforts have to be made to publicize the organization's aims and identity so that, in addition to African countries, other governments and the international community can provide aid. So far India, Yugoslavia, and Sweden are countries outside Africa that have assisted the organization. For its part, the organization has assisted nine drought-hit African countries.

ALGERIA

Ministry Statement on Hassan-Peres Meeting

LD241954 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Shim'cn Peres' visit to Morocco — The Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman made a statement this afternoon after a, quote, joint communique between the royal palace and the Zionist leader was made public.

The spokesman notes that there was no need to wait for the assessment in this communique, which remains a compromise, and should be condemned. It should be condemned simply because the meeting went ahead despite the fact that it introduces additional division into the Arab ranks, and severely harms the field of confrontation with the Zionist enemy. All the Arab states and peoples are only too well aware of what Zionism is and of what it makes them suffer to nourish any illusions about the wish for peace of which some of its leaders (?have spoken).

In Ifrane, Shim'on Peres, as everyone knows, once more glaringly demonstrated intransigence. The spokesman adds that no one has been given a mandate to compromise on the fate of the Palestinian people and still less to carry out, to its detriment, bargaining which is completely remote from its aspirations and rights. The Ifrane initiative has not served the Palestinian cause, and it was not intended to serve it. The joint communique, quote, says that King Hassan II will inform the Arab leaders of his appraisal, but what information can be given and what assessment can be established which were not already known and expected? It is simply a matter of supporting a regrettable step and sharing responsibility for an act which is damaging to the Arabs' holy fight, and Algeria will not subscribe to it.

In conclusion, the Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman says that those who believed they should receive the Zionist leader and [word indistinct] in a political vein of dialogue with them, and they alone have exclusive responsibility for their actions, which the Arab nation and its people will judge.

Nabi, Mexican Minister Discuss Oil Situation

LD240908 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between Brother Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries, and his Mexican counterpart, Alfredo del Mazo, ended today. The talks enabled the two ministers to analyze the situation prevailing in the oil market in the light of the developments resulting from the Brioni meeting in Yugoslavia and the attitudes adopted since then. The two ministers expressed in this context their dismay at the continuing decline in the price of oil, taking into consideration the basic interests of the oil-producing countries and the need to establish effective and coordinated cooperation in order to bring balance back to the situation and put an end to the trends prevailing since the end of 1985.

We point out that the visit of the Mexican minister to Algeria falls within the context of the consultations among the oil-exporting countries on the eve of the resumption of the work of the OPEC conference in Geneva on the 28th of this month.

LIBYA

Nationalist Front Protests Hassan-Peres Meeting

LD241804 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Central Command of the Progressive Nationalist Front [Al-Jabhah al-Wataniyah al-Taqaddumiyah] has issued a statement on King Hassan II receiving the terrorist Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Zionist enemy, in Morocco and on their meeting. The statement asserts that the Moroccan king's action constitutes an extremely serious shift in the prolonged struggle waged by our valiant Arab nation against its Zionist enemy, and is a continuation of the plot being hatched by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist movement to liquidate the Palestinian question. Such a step is also a prelude to subjugating the Arab nation and enables the Zionist enemy to impose its expansionist policy on the area to compel the Arab masses to succumb and capitulate.

In its statement the Progressive Nationalist Front emphasizes that the Arab nation, its struggling masses, and its nationalist [wataniyah], pan-Arab [qawmiyah], and progressive forces must confront and resist the plot and eliminate all its possible consequences.

PDRY Head, Al-Qadhdhafi on Peres-Hassan Talks

LD250026 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Engineer Haydar Abu Bakar al-'Attas, PDRY Supreme People's Council chairman, informed the brother leader via telephone about the PDRY's stance toward the treacherous reception of Shim'on Peres in Morocco. In this contact they also discussed the adoption of an Arab stance toward the treason.

MAURITANIA

Malian President Departs; Joint Communique Issued

AB231717 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Joint communique issued at the end of official visit by Malian President Moussa Traore to Mauritania from 20 to 23 July 1986 — read by Modibo Keita, Mali's minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN, head of state, His Excellency General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian Peoples, [UDPM] president of the Republic of Mali, accompanied by his wife, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania from 20 to 23 July 1986.

His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore was accompanied by an important delegation made up notably of His Excellency Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM; Modibo Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; His Excellency Fagnanama Kone, Mali's ambassador to Mauritania; Dr Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary to the president of the Republic; Tidiane (Giffe), adviser to the president on diplomatic affairs; (Thiona Mathieu Kone), press adviser to the president of the Republic; and (Diatta Toure), director general of international cooperation.

The Mauritanian delegation, led by His Excellency Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, included notably His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel (Sid Mahmoud Siya), CMSN member, permanent secretary of the CMSN; His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN member, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; His Excellency Major Sidibe Toumani, CMSN member, director of [word indistinct]; His Excellency Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdellahi, minister of water supply and energy; His Excellency Soumare Oumar, minister of civil service, labor, youth, and sports; His Excellency Messaoud Ould Boulkheir, minister of rural development; Dr (Loleid Ould Yebat), permanent undersecretary to the head of state; Sidi Mohamed Ould Abderahamane, charge of missions at the Presidency of the CMSN; Camara Ali (Geladio), adviser to the Presidency of the CMSN; Brahim Ould Abdellahi, adviser in charge of press to the Presidency of the CMSN; Ahmed Ould Sid Ahmed, ambassador [words indistinct] at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

During his visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore visited major places of interest in the capital, in particular the Friendship Center and the cities of Akchar and Nouadhibou. The UDPM secretary general and president of the Republic congratulated His Excellency Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, for the successes recorded in the program of economic and social recovery of Mauritania. The two heads of state held several rounds of private talks. The two delegations held several meetings during which they examined issues on bilateral cooperation and issues of common interest. The two sides shared identical views on all topics discussed.

On bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the quality of cooperation between the two countries, and reaffirmed their strong desire to further consolidate their relations and to broaden it to cover all sectors — political, economic, social, and cultural.

At the subregional level, the two heads of state renewed their attachment to organizations of which they are members, notably the Senegal River Development Organization, the West African Economic Community, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and ECOWAS. They expressed their determination to contribute further to the implementation of the objectives of these organizations. In this regard, the two heads of state particularly expressed their concern over the constant advance of the desert and the persistent drought.

The two heads of state agreed to joint efforts at the bilateral level to fight this plague, and harmonize their actions at the subregional, regional, and international levels.

The economic situation in Africa and the world retained the attention of the two heads of state. In this regard, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the special session of the UN General Assembly on Africa's critical economic situation held in New York from 27 May to 1 June 1986. The results obtained on this occasion should lead Africa to strengthen its unity and solidarity and promote South-South cooperation.

The two heads of state expressed concern over the debt problem which seriously hampers the achievement of the development objectives of the African Continent. The two heads of state expressed support for the organization of an international conference on Africa's debt situation, and they called on the international community, particularly the developed countries, to examine with interest the continent's peculiar situation. The two heads of state reaffirmed their full support for the principles and objectives of South-South cooperation, and underlined the need to do everything to promote this program. The two heads of state deplored the increasing structural imbalance which continues to mark international economic relations, and which calls for the urgent establishment of a more just and equitable new world economic order.

The prevailing situation in Southern Africa retained the attention of the two heads of state, who vehemently condemned the apartheid policy of the racist Pretoria regime, and reiterated their total solidarity with and constant support for the national liberation movements in Southern Africa and the Frontline States, which are victims of repeated aggressions by racist South Africa. They also expressed their full support for the Namibian people who are determinedly fighting for their right to independence and freedom, under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole representative. They called for a rapid and complete implementation of pertinent UN resolutions, notably the Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

Concerning the Western Saharan issue, the two heads of state reiterated their adherence to the peace process drawn up, and expressed the hope that a lasting solution will be rapidy found. On Chad, the two heads of state expressed regret for the fratricidal war which has torn this sister country, and hoped that a lasting solution will be rapidly found to achieve reconciliation and unity. In this connection, the two heads of state praised efforts made under the auspices of the OAU toward the reconciliation of the Chadian brothers.

On the Middle East problem, the two presidents expressed their preoccupation with the prevailing situation in that part of the world. They remain convinced that a lasting solution to this problem can only be achieved through the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and the Arab occupied territories, with the first being the holy city of Al-Quds. The two leaders expressed their firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole and authentic representative.

Concerning the situation in the Gulf, the two heads of state once again expressed their concern over the continuation of the war, and they called on the two parties to enter into negotiations without delay, to put an end to this fratricidal conflict. Examining the present state of Arab-African cooperation, the two heads of state emphasized the need to develop and instensify it, in conformity with the aspirations of the Arab and African peoples, united by secular ties of fraternity and solidarity. They two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the fraternal and friendly atmosphere which prevailed throughout their talks, and the fruitful results achieved.

His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore expressed his sincere thanks to the Mauritanian people, the members of the CMSN, and the government, and in particular Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation. President Moussa Traore invited his brother and friend, Col Maoiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya to pay an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Nouakchott on 23 July 1986.

Signed for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya

Signed for the Republic of Mali: Gen Moussa Traore

SUDAN

Premier: Juba Airport To Open 'Soon'

EA241935 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that the situation in the South has acquired serious dimensions, as exemplified by the tribal acts of aggression and the difficulty of land transport due to the autumn, which arouses fears of famine in the south. That is what he said in a statement to the Constituent Assembly this morning, commenting on the views of political forces and parties about the recent government statement. In the statement, his excellency expressed regret over the deaths of some people because of what is happening in the south, saying that this would assume political dimensions. He stressed that this would not affect the political situation and that Sudan possesses resources to enable it to face the challenges.

His excellency explained that what recently happened in Juba has been resolved that the Juba Airport would soon be open to traffic. He expressed the hope that the southern brothers would be keen to move toward peace.n

Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi added that the ministry of peace would soon embark on its functions and would act as an instrument to integrate with what preceded it for the opening of the doors of peace. The ministry would be assisted by a political solution, to arrange the holding of the Constitutional Conference and to decide its date and the manner of holding it. Concluding his address to the Constituent Assembly, his excellency said: We want the political forces to sit in the Constitutional Conference and formulate an agreement between the people of Sudan for laying the foundations upon which the constitution of the country will stand.

Through the Constituent Assembly, his excellency sent a cable to Maj Gen Peter Cyrillo, the governor of Equatoria, and to the officer commanding Equatoria area, Maj Gen Siamil al-Zayn Sughayrun, congratulating them and the armed forces for containing the aggression and preserving peace.

Chief of Staff Says Juba 'Very Calm'

JN241318 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — While Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and defense minister, has denied news agencies' reports about the fall of Juba to the outlaws, describing such reports as untrue, another senior Sudanese official, General Eng Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, chief of the general staff, today said that the situation in Juba is very calm. He said the attack launched by a small group of outlaws on the (Al-Mandari) tribe has assumed dimensions it does not deserve.

Gen Khalil said the nature of guerrilla warfare is to enlarge things and make them look bigger than they are so they are quickly spread, especially when they coincide with tribal clashes. This is what took place on the outskirts of Juba, he said. The chief of staff urged the nation to be cautious and vigilant and not to follow tendentious rumors. [passage omitted]

Army Turns Down Cease-Fire With Garang Forces

JN241653 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have turned down the request made by John Garang's forces — which are besieged near Mount (Lader) north of Juba — which calls for stopping the fighting for 3 hours. A senior military source told SUNA today this request was rejected since it was designed to withdraw the besieged outlaw forces or to dispatch reinforcements. The sources added that the Armed Forces turned down this request because they are defending the people of the (Al-Mandari) tribe who asked the Armed Forces to protect them and their sheep.

SPLA: Commander Urges Residents To Leave Malakal

EA242159 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] [Announcer] And now we have the pleasure to present Comrade Major Dr Lam Akol, alternate member of the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command and zonal commander for Northern Upper Nile, together with his appeal.

[Begin Akol recording] Dear citizens of Northern Upper Nile: Greetings to all of you. Last month, I addressed the Sudanese people on the issue of saving our country, on the role of the Khartoum minority clique regime in perpetuating the suffering of our people and on the way out of these quagmires the country

is in. Since then, your revolutionary leadership has assigned me the responsibility of being the zonal commander of Northern Upper Nile, comprising the districts of Renk, Kodok and (Balyet). It is in this capacity that I am addressing you today.

Fellow countrymen, despite the noise being made in Khartoum, not much has changed since the fall of Numayri. Your misery remains the same, hunger continues to claim lives and the government is completely absent in your areas. Hence, the historical responsibility demands from all of us concerted efforts to stop the downward slide of our country into an abyss. We must therefore intensify the mass and the revolutionary armed struggle. These are complimentary and inseparable components of our revolution. Each and every one of us has a role to play whether you are old or young, man or woman, able or disabled, in a village or in a town.

As I talk to you, the SPLA forces are in your area now. Despite the enemy's propaganda and desperate attempt to divide us on tribal grounds, the revolution has engulfed all parts of our dear country. You realize that most of these combatants in your areas are your sons, brothers, or sisters. They took up arms to fight for your dignity, basic human rights, and social justice. They are not strangers nor are they there to mislead you or to rob your property as the enemy claims.

The SPLA forces are there to protect you from the atrocities of the army which you have lived with for a very long time. How many of your relatives have been killed or tortured by the army? How many of your houses and huts have been burnt by the army? How much of your property had been thieved by them? I need not answer for you because you know the answers. The memories of the massacres of Juba, Wau and (Awaj Wok) of 1965, Bor of 1967, and many more others are still fresh in our minds.

An army with such a record will not hesitate to fabricate and state lies about your revolutionary forces. Do not listen to the attempted lies. The SPLA forces are there to protect you and your property from the atrocities of the reactionary Khartoum army. It is your sacred duty to cooperate with them and extend to them all possible assistance. We should work in solidarity as our objectives are the same.

Fellow countrymen, to those in Malakal town, I have this to say: It is not news to you that SPLA forces are now around Malakal. Your stay in town is no longer safe. First of all, the food you get from Khartoum will very soon cease to come, whereas there is enough for all of us in the countryside. Second, as the war intensifies and the enemy receives deadly blows from your gallant forces as they are receiving at the moment, you become an easy target of the enemy. Our past experience stands out clearly in testimony to this fact.

Therefore, my advice to you as a brother and a son is that you get out of the town today, not tomorrow. As the overall commander of the SPLA forces in the area, I assure you that our forces are under strict orders, they would be more than happy to receive you and take care of you whether you would want to join us or to stay in the countryside. Make up your minds now. Take example from the bravery of your brothers in Juba who are now fighting side by side with the SPLA forces there.

Fellow countrymen, I end by sending heartfelt congratulations to Captain Oyay Deng Ajak, officers and men of Fashoda battalion which in a fairly short span of time dealt heavy blows to the enemy forces around Malakal and Kodok.

And my sincere greetings and encouragement also go to Lieutenant-Colonel Deng Aloy, officers and men of Madhlum Battalion and to Captain Dui Kir and officers and men of Abu Shawk Battalion. To all of these gallant fighters, I say, keep it up. With your dedication, commitment, self sacrifice, and discipline you have shown in the field, I have no doubt you would certainly achieve your objectives. Long live the struggle of the Sudanese people. Long live the SPLM-SPLA under the leadership of Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior. Victory is certain. Thank you very much. [end recording]

TUNISIA

Further Details on Replacement of Mzali

LD241656 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba had talks this morning at the Presidential Palace in Skanes with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and Man[illegible] Skhiri, minister director of the presidential office and minister of the civil service and administrative reform. Following the meeting Rachid Sfar made the following statement:

I submitted to his excellency the president a report on the first meeting of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Destourian Party following the 12th congress. All members of the Politburo have expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the president of the state and the party and their high appreciation for the confidence placed in them. They gave their allegience and promise for serious work to intensify the party's activities in all fields in the service of the Tunisian people. [passage indistinct]

The great combatant President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Socialist Destourian Party has decided to dismiss Mohamed Mzali from the Politburo and to dismiss Mrs Fathia Mzali from the party Central Committee.

New Governors Named

LD250521 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received a report from Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali on the progress of the ministry's activities and on the country's general security situation. The interior minister received the great struggler's directives and instructions.

The president has decided to transfer some governors. He has appointed Ahmed Reda Wajeh governor of Bin 'Arus; Njah Drisi governor of Sidi Bu Zayd; and Ibrahim Jamalladin governor of (Shefa).

Regarding the appointment of the said governors by the head of state, it has been decided to reshuffle governors as follows:

Abdelkarim Uzayiz has been appointed governor of Al-Qasrayn; Mohamed Malej has been appointed governor of Tawzar; and Mohamed Ben Rajab has been appointed governor of Silyanah.

PRC's Zhao Ziyang Arrives for 4-Day Visit

LD231229 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, PRC premier of the State Council, today arrived in Tunis on a 4-day friendship and working visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, who was at hand to welcome his honorable guest, whom he embraced warmly and wished a good stay in Tunisia. [passage indistinct]

Sfar, Zhao Begin Talks

LD240825 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Official Tunisian-Chinese talks began yesterday evening at the government palace in Qasbah with a meeting between Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and the Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang. Later the two premiers presided over an enlarged working session between the two countries' delegations. The session lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours and included positive and productive talks in an atmosphere of amity and understanding. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction at the great steps made by the two countries, especially in recent years, in the path of constructive and productive cooperation which has included all spheres, as demonstrated by the accomplishments and projects which have been completed or planned. The two sides expressed their joint political will to further deepen this cooperation, strengthen and diversify it to include other spheres. They emphasized the wide and promising horizons that are possible inthis sphere which will serve the interest of the two countries and peoples and serve as the best example of South-South cooperation.

Bourguiba Receives Zhao

LD241428 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba received at the Palace of the Republic in Skanes before midday today, Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, and the official delegation accompanying him, in the presence of Rachid Sfar, Habib Bourguiba Jr, Mansour Skhiri, and Beji Caid Essebsi.

The supreme combatant welcomed his Chinese guest pointing out the solid character of the friendship between the two peoples, the Tunisian and the Chinese.

Zhao Ziyang on his part conveyed to the head of state the appreciation which His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba enjoys with the Chinese leadership and people.

WESTERN SAHARA

Hassan Meeting With Peres Condemned

LD251007 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Saharan President Mohamed Abdelaziz has sent a message to the king of Morocco and to Arab heads of state underlining the treason of the Hassan-Peres meeting and exposing the real position of the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, the president of the Arab League, and president of the Islamic Conference. By receiving Shim'on Peres, Mohamed Abdelaziz writes, Hassan II's objective was to ensure military support for the war of aggression and genocide which he has been waging for more than 10 years against the Arab people.

ETHIOPIA

WPE's Tulu, CPSU's Kapitonov Discuss Relations

EA241108 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the WPE Politburo and chairman of the Central Audit Commission, held discussions today with the high ranking delegation led by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Audit Commission. The meeting was held at the hall of the WPE Central Committee office.

The talks centered on existing relations between the WPE and the CPSU. During the occasion, Comrade Teka briefed the delegation exhaustively on the efforts that have been made to withstand the drought in our country and the results that have been achieved. Discussions were also held on the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Present during the discussions were Comrade Asrat Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and ambassador at large, Comrade Girma Besha, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee and deputy head of the WPE foreign affairs department, and Comrade Habte Mariam Seyoum, deputy head of the department. [passage omitted]

Castro Sends Message to Mengistu Via Cuban Official

EA240931 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the WPE, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received a message today from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. The message, sent by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the country's council and commander in chief of the Cuban Armed Forces, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, was delivered by the deputy foreign minister of the Cuban republic, Comrade (Heraldo Mazola).

On the occasion, our comrade revolutionary leader held talks with the minister on bilateral relations. Present on the occasion were the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs and member of the WPE Central Committee, Comrade Goshu Wolde, and the Cuban ambassador in revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Antonio Perez Herrero.

SOMALIA

'Opposition' Condemns Hassan-Peres Meeting

EA241107 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the voice of the Somali opposition, Halgan, has described the invitation by King Hassan of Morocco for Prime Minister of Zionist Israel Shim'on Peres to visit Morocco as a crime against the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people, as well as against the Arab, Islamic, and African peoples.

The spokesman said that the move is strongly condemned by the Somali opposition, which sees it as an act of treachery aimed at weakening Arab and African unity. The Moroccan regime, which withdrew from the OAU 2 years ago, should be expelled from the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization, the spokesman said.

The spokesman pointed out that King Hassan, who is the second Arab leader to openly meet with Zionist leaders, will suffer the same fate as Al-Sadat of Egypt, who was the first crook to collude with Israel and international imperialism. He died at the hands of the Egyptian masses on 6 October 1981.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Receives Message From Zaire President

EA241046 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today received a special message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. A State House spokesman says that the message, which was on bilateral relations, was delivered to President Mwinyi at State House, Dar es Salaam, by President Mobutu's special envoy, (Nyanda Nzambo). The two presidents attended the recent seven-nation East and Central African heads of state summit in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mine Disaster, Bank Fire Findings Announced

EA241338 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The government has issued an official statement on the alleged deaths at the (Nyarugusu) gold mines, Geita District, in Mwanza region between January and February of this year. In an official statement read in parliament today by Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, minister of home affairs, the government says there was no evidence to prove that between 25 and 30 were buried at the (Nyarugusu) mines between February and March.

The statement confirmed, however, that 25 people died at several mines in (Nyarugusu) between 1981 and 1985. The government says in the statement that investigations carried out by three different commissions failed to come up with evidence in connection with the deaths, and stresses that if the deaths had occurred the families and friends of the deceased would have reported the matter to the government. The statement adds that there is no evidence to show that the special police unit sent to guard the mines was involved in illegal mining.

Meanwhile, the government has said that the loss caused by the fire that gutted the Bank of Tanzania building was estimated at 23.8 million shillings. Replying to a question in parliament, Ndugu Amina Salum Ali, deputy minister for finance, planning, and economic affairs, said that the loss included the destruction

of the building, machinery and office equipment. The deputy minister said, however, that the actual loss could be higher because the costs of reconstructing the building and of buying new machinery could be much higher. The Bank of Tanzania building was gutted by fire in May 1984. Several people are still being interrogated by the police in connection with the fire and their case is pending in court.

CAMEROON

Biya Address to National Assembly on Development Plan

AB232151 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Address by President Paul Biya to the National Assembly on the new 5-year development program in Yaounde — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen members! A few weeks ago, in this same magnificent hall of the Assembly, I presented the outlines of the national budget for the fiscal year 1986-1987. I have come with the same pleasure to present to you the outlines of our Sixth 5-Year Development Plan for your examination during the current extraordinary session. [passage omitted]

During the fifth plan, which was implemented in difficult times during which most (?economies) in Africa and the world over were deeply disorganized, our economic development was generally quite satisfactory. As a matter of fact, we maintained an average growth rate of over 7 percent per year in real terms corresponding to a 3.80-percent increase in per capita income. This performance, which conformed to our forecasts, was essentially achieved thanks to the secondary and tertiary sectors. [passage omitted]

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, our Sixth 5-Year Development Plan, which is based on an estimated 6.7-percent growth rate, will emphasize the development of our traditional priority sectors. It will pay particular attention to the revitalization of certain sectors whose activities have been declining. Among the priority sectors, the rural sector, which is the basis of our food self-sufficiency and which provides raw materials for the industrial sector, is evidently given a privileged position. We will therefore carry on with our efforts to modernize agriculture and we will give new momentum to animal husbandry. We will also promote the exploitation of forest resources by encouraging nationals to become involved in this sector.

In the industrial sector, our efforts will primarily be directed toward streamlining the various industrial units and toward the establishment of small- and medium-scale enterprises in order to create the possibility in the long run of the advent of a truly national asset in this regard and the promotion of an adapted technology.

In the field of telecommunications, we will pursue the extension of the existing infrastructures with a view to promoting the gradual and effective integration of the whole of our national territory. Consequently, we are planning to continue the construction of major roads, trunk roads, and feeder roads. Similarly, we will pay greater attention to maintenance of our roads.

With regard to ports, we will continue to develop our various ports and promote fluvial navigation. In the field of railroads, we will begin studies in the next few years for the extension of our national railroads network, especially the realignment of the western network, that is the Douala-Nkongsamba line.

In order to improve our peoples' standard of living, we will also endeavor to master the sector of town planning by building new housing units and improving the housing situation. We will increase our programs of electrification of urban and rural zones, taking into account the ever growing demand in this field estimated at 8.6 percent a year; we will extend the existing water supply facilities and provide subdivisional capitals and villages with new facilities.

In the field of education, we will pay greater attention to technical education [words indistinct] with our socioeconomic development efforts. In this regard, as I announced in Ngaoundere recently, we are considering the creation of technical junior high schools, further decentralization efforts at the level of the university, and the establishment of specialized facilities.

In the field of health, our efforts will be essentially geared toward preventive medicine and primary health care in pursuance of the policy of universal health care by the year 2000. On the social front, we will strengthen our policy of solidarity with those in need and ensure the protection of youngsters. Similarly, we are considering the possibility of a realistic social security package that will be adapted to the needs of our country.

Last, in the field of culture and information, additional and sizeable efforts will be made to provide our country with adequate facilities.

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, that is a brief outline of our Sixth 5-Year Development Plan which I would readily describe as the New Deal Plan. The plan which reflects the budget which you recently approved, is an essentially realistic plan. It is realistic in its global objectives which I have just outlined briefly. In fact, our sixth plan aims at a total of 4,375 billion CFA francs at a fixed rate of GNP in 1982-1983 [as heard], or a total of such a large sum of investment; and I am pleased to say that our sixth plan will be essentially financed by our national resources with the public and the private sectors providing 42 percent and 34.7 percent, in that order.

It is clear that this cannot be implemented without the goodwill and the effective participation of all those involved in economic activities in the development of the national economy. I will therefore call on all of them, whether nationals or aliens, to fulfill their civic duties by paying their taxes, and more dynamism and efficiency in order to contribute to the successful implementation of our plan. [passage omitted]

In fact, we will above all rely on our own means for the implementation of this plan because that is the basis of our credibility and our sovereignty. But we will also appeal to international cooperation. As you know, Cameroon is open to cooperation with any country wishing to contribute to its development and respectful of its sovereignty.

We remain faithful to this policy and I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the friends of Cameroon, the bilateral and multilateral fund donors, as well as government and nongovernment organizations interested in the development of our country for their contribution [words indistinct] to the realization of our sixth plan. [applause] I am pleased to announce that we are

expecting an estimated 16.5 percent from the public sector and 7 percent from the private sector in terms of contributions from our foreign partners. [passage omitted]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Madrid Names Banker 'Mastermind' of Coup Attempt

LD242000 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1925 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Equatorial Guinean president of the Bank of the States of Central Africa, Damian Ondo Mane, appears to be the mastermind of last weekend's attempted coup against President Teodoro Obiang Nguema. The attempted coup in Equatorial Guinea comes shortly after the publication of a law creating a single party as the political system in the country, this being the wish of the current Guinean President Teodoro Obiang. The banker Damian Ondo Mane offered each of the army officers involved nearly half a million pesetas to carry out the coup attempt. Informed circles say that Damian Ondo Mane led the coup because of the country's difficult economic situation and he was supported by Guinean groups hostile to the incorporation of the former Spanish colony into the zone of French hegemony.

GABON

President Bongo Receives French Education Official

AB242218 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mrs Michele Alliot-Marie, the secretary of state to the French minister of education in charge of education who was making her first contact with Gabonese authorities, was received today by President His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo. During the audience, issues relating to learning and higher education were discussed. France and Gabon maintain relations of confidence in this field.

After the audience at the Renovation Palace, the French secretary of state who arrived in Libreville very early today spoke of President Omar Bongo's concern to promote a policy aimed at helping all Gabonese youth to fully prepare themselves professionally. It is therefore obvious that head of state, His Excellency Omar Bongo, explained to Mrs Alliot-Marie his concept of higher education — a concept which he elaborated in June before an audience made up mainly of heads of enterprises operating in our country. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Detained Journalists, Others Exchanged With Zambia

AB241458 Dakar PANA in English 1337 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Musoshi, (Zaire), 24 July (ZANA/PANA) — Two journalists from the *Times of Zambia* newspaper detained in Zaire for nearly six weeks, were handed over to Zambian officials in Musoshi, Zaire, today.

Richard Theo, chief reporter and Howard Musonda, photographer were released during an exchange of detainees between Zambia and Zaire a few kilometres west of Kasumbalesa border post inside Zaire.

The exchange of detainees was agreed upon after a four-hour special meeting of the Zambia-Zaire Regional Joint Permanent Commission held at the request of Shaba governor, Mr Koyagialo Mgbase Te Gerengbo.

The two journalists were among nine Zambians held in Zaire over the past six months who were exchanged for three Zaireans detained in Zambia. The Zambians included three women, Rosemary Chanda, Memory Chimba, and Loveness Chapawa. The others were Joseph Sansalimba, Alexander Richard Chipala, Winfred Musuka, and Robert Kafwanka.

The Zaireans who were swapped with the nine Zambians were Mapenda Yamvwa, Kasuku Mwanambaya, and Tshemihazi.

The Zambians and Zaireans were paraded before the two delegations at the conclusion of the meeting. They looked tired but in good health.

This is the second exchange of detainees between the two countries over the past year. A score of Zambians were exchanged for Zaireans last October.

Speaking during the exchange ceremony, copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Joseph Mutale said the detainees were victims of the laws of the two countries. He appealed to border officials on both dies to interpret the laws of the two governments properly.

Shaba Governor Mr Koyagialo said border problems should not mar the good relations between the two countries.

BENIN

French Cooperation Minister Arrives

AB240907 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Michel Aurillac, the French minister for cooperation, arrived in Cotonou this morning from Lome. This first visit to our country since his appointment to his new post is aimed at reassuring the Beninese authorities of the fact that cooperation between Benin and France will not change much under the new government. It is this message that the French minister for cooperation came to our country to deliver. Upon his arrival, he was immediately granted an audience by President Mathieu Kerekou this morning. Their discussions centered on bilateral cooperation as well as on regional and subregional issues. At the end of his audience, Mr Aurillac told newsmen that the talks were very cordial and that there was a similarity of views between President Mathieu Kerekou and himself. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Conventions Signed With France on Fund Allocations

AB242207 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Financial Resources Minister Justin Damo Barro signed two conventions with the director of the Ouagadougou bureau of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, Francois Perdieu Ducharlat, this afternoon. The conventions, which were signed at the office of the minister of financial resources, provide for the opening by the fund of a line of credit totalling 263.5 million CFA francs. The first convention, which represents the Burkinabe Government's contribution to the constitution of the capital of the National Company for the Supply of Pharmaceutical Products, concerns a total of 250 million CFA francs. The second convention concerns the allocation of funds for the purchase of equipment that will be used to computerize the public debt of Burkina Faso.

Present at the signing ceremony in addition to Comrade Damo Barro were Comrade Yacouba Sanou, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Financial Resources, and Leonie Victoire Kone, director of international financial relations.

GHANA

PNDC Chairman Discusses Cooperation With Envoys

AB240927 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A high commissioner and two ambassadors to Ghana today paid courtesy calls on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. They are the high commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, Mr Nathan Hazel; the ambassador of Yugoslavia, Mr Lazar Covic; and the Kuwaiti ambassador, Mr Muhammad Salim al-Bahan.

Receiving the Trinidad and Tobago envoy, Chairman Rawlings exprerssed Ghana's desire to strengthen relations with that country. He particularly mentioned trade and urged experts of both countries to help solve the problems of distance and transportation. The leader of the revolution urged member-states of the Nonaligned Movement to critically review the movement's experiences to enable them to confront the new global realities.

The acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamina Ahwoi, expressed Ghana's appreciation to Trinidad and Tobago for joining the African boycott of the Commonwealth Games. He said the gesture of that country and other Caribbean nations shows the concern they have for the plight of the black majority in racist South Africa. According to Mr Ahwoi, the massive boycott of the games is a clear signal that the Commonwealth will face threats of that nature in future if Britain still maintains its opposition to sanctions against the Botha regime.

Mr Hazel, on his part, repeated his country's unflinching stand against aparthaid. He said Trinidad and Tobago cannot compromise on the question of sanctions against apartheid South Africa. Mr Hazel noted that the country has also been active in finding ways to end apartheid at the UN and nonaligned levels. He made it clear that as long as apartheid exists, his country will give its support to forces fighting to eliminate it.

The Yugoslav ambassador, Mr Lazar Covic, said he is happy that cooperation between Ghana and his country is still developing. He said Yugoslavia will like to increase cooperation in road construction, timber, port rehabilitation, and the fishing industry. Mr Covic expressed satisfaction with the present trend in cooperation which, he said, has been mutually beneficial to both countries. Such cooperation will help countries of the Nonaligned Movement to strengthen their economies. The envoy desclosed that a member of the presidency of the Yugoslav Government Radovan Vlajkovic will visit Ghana next week.

Chairman Rawlings thanked Yugoslavia for its assistance to Ghana and expressed the hope that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, will project a new dynamic stand for the benefit of the collective sovereignty of member-countries.

On his part, Mr Kwamina Ahwoi, urged the Yugoslav Government to take advantage of Ghana's investment code to study specific areas for cooperation. This will also enable Ghanaians to learn work values that have made countries like Yugoslavia to develop.

The Kuwaiti ambassador, Mr Muhammad Salim al-Balhan, who is resident in Dakar, Senegal, and Chairman Rawlings held wide-ranging discussions and reviewed Ghana-Kuwait relations. The desire of Ghana to have Kuwaiti institutional and private investors involved in the development of the Ghanaian economy was also stressed. In this regard, the ambassador was urged to bring the opportunities offered for mutual cooperation by Ghana's new investment code to the notice of his people. Mr al-Balhan affirmed his determination to do everything possible to bring Ghana and Kuwait together.

Chairman Rawlings urged the Arab League and the OAU to find ways to easing the tension in the Middle East.

Burkinabe Military Delegation Arrives for Talks

AB242019 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A 12-member Burkinabe military delegation arrived in Accra this morning for a 3-day visit to the country during which it will have discussions with its Ghanaian counterpart on a wide range of issues. The delegation was met at the airport by the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, and the Burkinabe ambassador to Ghana, Madam Maimouna Ouattara. Soon after arrival, the leader of the delegation and chief of staff of the Burkinabe Armed Forces, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, laid a wreath in memory of the country's fallen heroes at the Revolution Square.

IVORY COAST

Senegal's Diouf Concludes Visit, Departs

AB232226 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Abdou Diouf, Senegalese president and current OAU chairman, left the Ivorian capital of Yamoussoukro early this morning for Dakar after a 24-hour visit to the capital. After this brief visit, President Diouf sent the following message to President Houphouet-Boigny:

As I leave your beautiful country following my short private visit, I would like to renew to you, as well as to the government and people of the Republic of Ivory Coast — on behalf of my wife, the delegation which is accompanying me, and on my own behalf — the expression of our profound gratitude for the enthusiastic and fraternal welcome, as well as for the fraternal hospitality granted us during our stay. This visit, which falls within the framework of the fraternity and friendship existing so naturally between our brotherly peoples, offered us the fortunate opportunity to strengthen the bases of the political, economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between our peoples. Above all, it enabled me to benefit from your vast experience. The satisfactory results, which we obtained on this occasion, strengthen our everyday hope in the future of our subregion and constitute a source of encouragement for our people to continue our common struggle for the construction of a strong and united Africa.

While I reassure you of our devoted determination to work toward this goal and renew to you my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the brotherly Ivorian people, I beseech you to accept, Mr President and dear brother, the expression of my highest and fraternal regards and my sincere friendship and respect.

Signed: Abdou Diouf

During his stay, President Diouf held discussions with his Ivorian counterpart, President Houphouet-Boigny. Their discussions centered on current major issues, especially those concerning Africa, namely economic issues, the situation in southern Africa, especially the question of blacks in South Africa — South Africa, a problem which will certainly dominate the forthcoming OAU summit which is currently being actively prepared for in Addis Ababa by the foreign ministers of the pan-African organization. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

1984 Decrees Changed; Some Death Sentences Abolished

AB240825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] has abolished the death sentence provided for under Decree 20 of 1984. Those convicted under the decree will now be sentenced to life imprisonment. This was announced in Lagos yesterday by the minister of justice and attorney general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola at the end of a 1-day meeting of the AFRC.

Offenses covered by the amended decree include illegal bankering and drug trafficking. The minister also announced the amendments to Decrees 2 and 3 of 1984. The AFRC meeting, which was the fifth this year, also gave the go-ahead for the setting up of an appeal tribunal to hear appeals from those convicted under the decrees. It will be headed by an Appeal Court judge, while its members will include senior army officers.

Illegal Miners To Get Life in Prison

AB241741 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Illegal mining of the country's mineral resources will as from now attract life imprisonment. The minister of justice and attorney-general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola announced this today while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, shortly before he left Lagos for Harare to attend the Commonwealth law conference. He said that the country's minerals were being heavily plundered and exploited even by foreign nationals in the northern part of the country. Prince Ajibola further announced that a new decree which will make it an offense to adulterate goods will soon be promulgated. Under it, offenders will serve prison sentences of up to 14 years. The minister also said that under the newly amended Decree 20, the chief of general Staff can now sign the warrant of arrest. According to Prince Ajibola, the inspector-general of police can no longer sign a warrant of any person to be detained under the new decree. He announced that the period of detention had also been reduced from 6 to 3 months.

Ajibola Leaves for Commonwealth Law Conference

AB221640 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of justice and attorney general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola, says there is a possibility of the Commonwealth helping to bring fleeing criminals to book. Prince Ajibola, who is leading a Nigerian delegation to the Commonwealth law conference opening in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Thursday, said in a statement in Lagos that the meeting will consider for adoption a scheme relating to mutual assistance in criminal matters among member-nations. The conference will

also examine the possibility of incorporating a provision dealing with international freezing, seizure, and forfeiture of proceeds from criminal acts committed in Commonwealth countries [sentence as heard].

Also on the agenda is the question of exchange of suspects among member-nations. A number of Nigerian politicians are wanted at home to answer charges of impropriety.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Returns From Ivory Coast

AB232227 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The head of state returned to Dakar coming from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, this afternoon.

President Abdou Diouf, who was accompanied by the minister of communications, held discussions with President Houphouet-Boigny on bilateral cooperation and current African issues, notably the forthcoming OAU summit.

SIERRA LEONE

Army Chief of Staff Promoted to Major General

AB241637 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 24 Jul (AFP) — Sierra Leonean Army chief of staff, Brigadier General Mohamed Tarawallie, has been promoted to the rank of major general, a communique published by the Ministry of Defense announced here today. Major General Tarawallie, aged 41, joined the Army in 1961 and was trained in Nigeria, London, and the United States. He was appointed army chief of staff and minister of state last November in the wake of the election of his predecessor, Joseph Momoh, as presdient of the Republic.

Heavy Gunfire Reported Near Main Army Post

AB241517 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, July 24 (AFP) — Automatic weapons fire broke out early Wednesday near the main Sierra Leone Armed Forces post in the Freetown suburb of Wilberforce, residents in the area said Thursday.

The residents said the gunfire occured near the residence of a newly-appointed junior minister, Daramy Rogers, who was reportedly seriously injured after jumping from the first floor (U.S. second floor) of his house.

Unconfirmed reports said the shooting started from the residence of an influential businessman who is currently in London and who employs a large private security force made up mainly of Palestinians.

There has been no official explanation for the shooting, although President Joseph Momoh was reported to have visited the area late Wednesday accompanied by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Major-General Mohamed Taawallie, and Police Inspector-General Patrick Johnson.

The shooting came four days after 15 persons were reported arrested in Kono, 475 kilomters [300 miles] east of Freetown, following an outbreak of fighting between rival political factions. The Kono incident was the latest in a series of violent confrontations related to disputes over the outcome of national elections last May and June.

President Momoh on Tuesday unexpectedly cancelled a planned trip to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to participate in a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) due to begin next Tuesday. Sierra Leone will now be represented at the meeting by First Vice-President Francis Minah.

1986-87 Budget for Armed Forces Announced

AB232217 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 23 Jul (AFP) — About $584,000 (about 7 million leones) will be allocated to the Sierra Leone Armed Forces for the year 1986-87, indicated the *Official Gazette* in Freetown on Wednesday. About $333,333 (4 million leones) will go to the military, while the police will receive $250,000, the gazette states.

On its part, the Ministry of Agriculture will be allocated $116,000 (2 million leones), while $166,666 will be given to Sierra Leone's 13 diplomatic missions abroad. The gazette adds that 500,000 will be allocated to the Health Ministry.

Exhibition Marks Anniversary of Ties With PRC

AB242223 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] An exhibition marking the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sierra Leone is now under way at the City Hall in Freetown, according to a release issued at the Chinese Embassy.

TOGO

African Jurists Demand Release of Political Prisoners

AB241354 Paris AFP in French 0956 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Paris, 23 Jul (AFP) — The Association of African Jurists (AJA), which made an inquiry trip to Togo from 3 to 6 July, recommends the release of prisoners of opinion arrested for distributing anti-government leaflets, according to a report published in Paris.

The AJA, created in 1979 to promote the defense of human rights in Africa, decided to send two of its members to Lome, Guy Sibally (Ivory Coast) and Benoit Ngom, president of the association, following an Amnesty International report that prisoners are bieng held without trial in that country.

Out of a list of 13 persons considered as political prisoners by Amnesty International, 5 of them — Paul Doe Komla Kouma, Diasso Tanko, John Assignon Kossi, Johnson Achroe, and Amoussa Fataye — who were granted clemency by President Gnassingbe Eyadema, were released on 2 June, AJA noted after its mission to Togo.

Among the seven persons still detained, according to Togolese authorities, three — Randolph Anti, Adenyinka Ablan Randolph, and Emmanuel Yema Gu Konun — have been accused of distributing leaflets, and four — Amfpete Koku, Mensah Messanvi Biova, Lawson Late, and Kouao Grant — are being tried for using explosives in connection with the mysterious bomb attacks which shook Lome in August and September 1985.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Meets Swapo's Nujoma 24 July

MB242025 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] At the Futungo de Belas in Luanda early this evening Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received in audience Sam Nujoma, chairman of SWAPO. It is believed that during the audience the two leaders discussed issues related to the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence, which has courageously been waged by their class vanguard led by Namibian leader Sam Nujoma.

Soviet Delegation, Cambambe Officials Meet

MB241500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Avenir Yefimov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has recently visited Cambambe municipality in Cuanza Norte Province. More details are provided by the Cuanza Norte regional station.

[Begin unidentified radio announcer recording] In Cambambe municipality the USSR delegation was received by local party and government members, members of the MPLA-Labor Party youth wing, defense and security officials, and local (?businessmen). The Angolan delegation was headed by (Augusto Tomas), national director of the [word indistinct] department in the Ministry of Industry, while Comrade Avenir Yefimov led the Soviet delegation. The visit by the two delegations was undertaken to assess difficulties and problems in the area and to [words indistinct] to analyze continuing cooperation with the USSR. During the visit, both parties primarily discussed social issues and reaffirmed the need to solve several other issues without weakening existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two states and parties. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

British Foreign Secretary Howe Arrives for Talks

MB251136 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Gaborone this morning for talks with the Botswana Government on possible solutions to the problems engulfing South Africa and the whole of the southern African region.

On his arrival this morning, he was met by the acting minister of external affairs, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, and the British high commissioner to Botswana, Mr (?W. Jones)

He will hold disucssions with the president this afternoon after a briefing at the British high commissioner's residence. Sir Geoffrey leaves Gaborone this afternoon for Pretoria. Tomorrow, he will visit Lesotho and Swaziland for further discussions.

Sir Geoffrey was in Lusaka yesterday for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda about ways to get a dialogue going in South Africa between whites and blacks.

MAURITIUS

3 Ministers Resign in Dispute With Jugnauth

AB241908 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Port Loius, July 24 (AFP) — Three ministers in the government of Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth announced their resignations Thursday in the latest setback for the Mauritian leader.

Agriculture Minister Kishore Deerpalsing, Public Works Minister Rohit Beedausy, and Regional Administration Minister Rashid Soobadar said their resignations had been brought about by Mr. Jugnauth's "way of doing things." They said they would fully explain the reasons for their resignations at a public rally Friday.

In a statement, Mr. Jugnauth said the decision by the three ministers to quit the government had put an end to an "unbearable" situation. "They should have left sooner in the interests of decency," he said.

The three ministers have been highly critical of Mr. Jugnauth's leadership in recent weeks, and had issued a list of demands June 12 calling, among other things, for a special investigation into alleged Mauritian involvement in international drug trafficking.

A deputy for Mr. Jugnauth's ruling Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM) was arrested earlier this year in Amsterdam and charged with smuggling heroin, while authorities in the French Indian Ocean territory of Reunion have been trying to stem the flow of drugs to the island from Mauritius. They also called for a complete overhaul of the leadership of Mr. Jugnauth's party.

Mr. Jugnauth agreed to most of the ministers' demands and the government crisis appeared to have been defused. But reconciliation talks with the three were halted by Mr. Jugnauth last week, opening the door for Thursday's resignations. It was the second group Cabinet resignation this year following a decision by four ministers to step down in January, including Foreign Minister M.A. Gayan.

MOZAMBIQUE

People's Assembly Discusses Activities, Election

MB232010 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The 15th session of the People's Assembly continued today with the deputies divided in six study groups assessing two documents, namely the report on the activities of the people's assemblies since their creation and the preparations of the second general elections. [passage omitted]

One of the study groups, which is assessing the activities of the people's assemblies, said that it is imperative to decentralize the assemblies, keeping in mind that the accumulation of tasks is contrary to the normal functioning of these organs. The group stated, however, that the accumulation resulted from the lack of cadres, a situation that leads to confusion regarding the role of the party, the assemblies, and the organs of the state apparatus because the same officials work for each of these bodies. This accumulation hinders accountability by the respective members because they end up being answerable to themselves.

On the second general elections to be held this year, the respective study group urged the repeal of clause No 6 of Article 20 of the electoral law, which says that the members of the Council of Ministers and the provincial governors are deputies of the people's assemblies in their own right. Under no circumstances should a citizen be allowed to be automatically elected as deputy. The study group says that no deputy shall be appointed, but rather must be elected by the people. [passage omitted]

PRC Premier Congratulates New Prime Minister

MB240816 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Chinese premier has expressed his desire to consolidate friendship and cooperation between his country and Mozambique. Zhao Zyiang expressed this desire in a message of congratulations to Mario Machungo on his recent appointment as prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

SADF Case Dismissal Sought Under Defense Act

MB241505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1425 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek July 24 SAPA — A certificate issued in terms of the Defense Act by the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet was submitted to a magistrate's court in the territory to halt criminal proceedings against four South African Defence Force [SADF] soldiers, a Windhoek attorney, Mr Dave Smuts, said today. The certificate in terms of Section 103 (4) of the act was handed in at Tsumeb in northern SWA/Namibia yesterday.

The four soldiers — Mr C.J. Harmse, Mr F.J. Herbst, Mr D.E. Enslin, and Mr J. Fernando — had already appeared in court but were not asked to plead to charges arising from the death of a civilian, Mr Frans Uapota, 48, who was allegedly beaten, kicked, and assaulted in northern SWA/Namibia last November 28. His widow, Mrs Victoria Mweuhanga, subsequently laid a murder charge.

Mr Smuts, who acts on behalf of the deceased's family, said he found it "deeply disturbing" that the executive of the government had sought to intervene in criminal proceedings where murder was alleged. Further "legal steps, if any are possible, will be considered," he said. The removal of the court's jurisdiction in such matters "undermines the entire legal process and the rule of law," Mr Smuts added.

The Defence Act empowers the SA state president to interpose and end court action — both criminal and civil — against members of the SADF if he held the opinion they had acted "in good faith... for the purpose of or in connection with the suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and it is in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued." The act prevents recourse to the courts and no reasons need to be given for such decisions. It was understood that the SWA/Namibian transitional government had acted on the authority of the South African state president.

There was considerable criticism world-wide about three years ago when the South African Justice Department issued a similar certificate to stop a court application for the release of detainees held at that time at a camp near Mariental in southern SWA/Namibia. Similar legislation was enacted by the Smith government before Zimbabwean independence, but the law has not been repealed by Mr Robert Mugabe after he came to power.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mobil Oil Vows To Remain in Country

MB241108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 24, SAPA — Mobil intended staying in South Africa and becoming part of the change process, the chairman of Mobil Oil Southern Africa, Mr Georges Racine, stated in a letter accompanying their latest social report.

The company, one of the largest US investors in South Africa, was one of the original 12 companies to sign the Sullivan principle for non-racial employment practices.

"These are traumatic times for all large multi-national corporations. Some have chosen to quit South Africa rather than stay. But Mobil will not walk away from the problems."

The company's new 64-page illustrated social report, on the theme "The Challenge," contains another statment by Mr Racine.

"A new challenge faces us as South Africa enters one of the most testing periods in its history. We intend to play our part in meeting this challenge.

"This is why Mobil has established a R40-million foundation that will be devoted primarily to the upliftment of black education, but also to assist small business and agricultural development.

"We are aware of the calls that are being made for companies such as ours to disinvest from South Africa. Our reply to these demands is that economic power and growth is vital to the black communities and to business survival."

Investment through jobs and training provided that power, he

said.

Defense Minister Praises State of Emergency
MB240629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2335 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] King Williams Town, July 23, SAPA — The state of emergency should not be viewed as a "state of doom or surrender," but as an opportunity to restore order to the country and to re-arrange priorities, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said here today.

General Malan was the guest of honour at a civic luncheon which followed the granting of the right of freedom of entry to King Williams Town to the Amatola Commando.

He said it would be "suicidal" to grant a licence to those who "perpetrated murder, violence and fear."

"Any state that embarks on fundamentals reforms should be willing to act with determination against subversive radicalism.

"That is the only way to protect the life and property of all who wish to live in normality and prosperity and who wish to progress."

Close ties between the security forces and civilian authorities were of the utmost importance.

"The road ahead demands joint efforts. In whatever capacity we serve or work, we shoudl take hands."

People should maintain their perspective and guard against becoming victims of a state of mind which doubted the future.

"I view the state of emergency as an opportunity to restore order in our country and to re-arrange priorities.

"It was a firm and deliberate step to prevent and eradicate chaos, violence and terrorism.

"The step was taken to secure our country and its people. It was taken in full knowledge of international outcries. Yet it serves to carry the message: We as South Africans will jointly handle our challenges."

General Malan said frameworks were being created in which black people espcially could live normal lives.

"They must be enabled to attend schools and places of work, to travel and do shopping without fear.

"It is against this background that no self-respecting nation can ever allow free rein to those who propagate murder, violence and disorder.

"I believe that much that is positive will emerge from the present. A new sense of security already prevails and greater understanding of one another will emerge.

"We are experiencing the growing pains of a new South Africa, a South Africa with ample opportunities for all who wish to build and resist destruction," General Malan said.

Deputy Minister Links Sanctions, Others Interests
MB221507 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — Countries applying punitive economic measures against South Africa were doing so primarily to serve their own best economic interests, the deputy minister of finance and of trade and industry, Mr Kent Durr, told business executives today.

Speaking at a meeting of the Executive's Association of Southern Africa, he said the bottom line of the increasing momentum against South Africa should be recognised for what it often was — theprotection of industries and jobs in other countries in a difficult economic climate.

"Against this background, it remains essential that South Africa maintain its existing export markets since, once pushed out, it will be twice as hard to re-enter them."

All the measures taken against South Africa were direct violations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in complete disregard for the firm commitments and undertakings of various governments.

Citing Australia as an example, he said it was not coincidental that some of South Africa's loudest detractors were vying for the same export markets for coal, iron ore and agricultural products.

Similarly, in the United States the Democratic Party's sanctions bill targeted on the three major industries of coal, steel and uranium.

These struggling sectors in America would be the greatest beneficiaries of sanctions because they were in direct competition with South Africa.

Describing events as "a long history of hypocritical double standards", Mr Durr said questions arose about loans which were made available when apartheid was "in full force" but which, ironically, were called up when the government was in the process of eliminating discrimination and was committed to constitutional reform.

"Possibly the very reason for this phenomenon is the picture painted by the media of reform leading to a Marxist regime, and big business anxiety about further reform resulting from this situation," he said.

"It is important that all South Africans, especially the workers, should take note that punitive measures taken against South Africa are being applied in the first instance to serve the best economic interests of other countries."

Sanctions against South Africa were supposed to be applied selectively in a manner ensuring their effective impact while

doing nothing to jeopardise job opportunities for blacks.

"However, they are now being used as non-tariff barriers in order to eliminate competition with South African products by favouring the local product," Mr Durr said.

It had been a tragedy that rising reform in South Africa had not been met with increasing acceptance and encouragement of further reform.

"The constant moving of goalposts and mindless sanctions threats have only made reform more difficult and encouraged the forces of reaction on one had and revolution on the other."

He said South Africa should not be deterred from its great task of building a greater democracy founded upon a dynamic free enterprise economy and expanding private property rights.

Bophuthatswana Leaders Oppose Dual Citizenship

MB220709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0642 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Mafikeng, July 22, SAPA — At the annual congress of the ruling Democratic Party in the Lehurutshe constituency over the weekend, the minister of internal affairs, Chief Bernard Motsatis, repeatedly reiterated Bophuthatswana's stand against dual citizenship. He said people in South Africa, including Bophuthatswana citizens, were forced to accept the new identity documents. He referred to the Citizenship Act of 1986 which was passed in Parliament last month as the best remedy to fight dual citizenship and the new uniform identity documents introduced in South Africa. Speaking at the same occasion Foreign Affairs Minister Mr T.M. Molatlhwa said the identity documents were of no significance to South African blacks as they could not vote for the central government — as such the documents endorsed apartheid.

Qwa Qwa Leader Questions National Council

MB200855 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The chief minister of Qwa Qwa has questioned the usefulness of the new national statutory council as an instrument of negotiation on constitutional changes. Interviewed by (Andrew Shale), he also made it clear that any negotiations that took place should be without preconditions.

[Begin video] [Qwa Qwa Chief Minister Dr T.K. Mople] I always question the wisdom of setting conditions to be met before talks can be held. I am afraid if every population group would start stating conditions it would be an almost impossible task to reconcile those conditions as well as the demands. Therefore talks will never get off the ground under such conditions. And then, I must say there are peopel that say that Mandela, together with the ANC, should be unbanned before they can participate in the deliberations. But I am not opposed to Mandela being freed and the ANC being unbanned, as long as they are not being imposed upon other groups.

[Shale] What is your stand on black participation in the national statutory council?

[Mopeli] I must say that I have very strong reservations against participation. At this juncture, I do not think that the national council as envisaged by the state president would be an effective bargaining instrument. [end video]

Blacks in Townships, Homelands Get Property Rights

MB211129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — More details about blacks in proclaimed townships and in the self-governing territories being granted full property rights were released by the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerhard [name as received] Viljoen, at a press conference in Pretoria today.

Dr Viljoen said representatives of the six self-governing territories agreed during recent discussions with the South African Government to promote individual land-ownership in their areas.

They also agreed to the registration of property rights titles with the South African deeds office under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937.

Dr Viljoen said since individual land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories was presently conferred by the issue and registration of a deed of grant or right of leasehold at the regional offices of the Department of Development Aid and in the self-governing territories, it had been decided to:

— Institute full property rights titles in townships on trust land and to register titles under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937;

— Retain the less expensive issue of a deed of grant in recognition of individual land-ownership; and

— Adjust the existing deed of grant to bring it more in line with property rights title, without unnecessary, restrictive conditions.

Dr Viljoen said the regulations for the administration and control of townships in black areas, promulgated by Proclamation R293 of 1962, were being amended to make provision that:

— Any person may purchase a site in a township for residential purposes, whether he is the head of a family or not;

— A person purchasing a site may acquire and register the site by means of a deed of transfer, deed of grant or right of leasehold, provided that a deed of grant or right of leasehold shall not be registered after a deed of transfer has been registered in respect of the site;

— A person may substitute a deed of transfer for a deed of grant or right of leasehold; and

— The existing deed of grant be replaced with a new deed of grant to bring it more in line with property rights title.

"With the granting of individual property rights for blacks to land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories the deed of grant or right of leasehold is retained as a less expensive and less complex system of registration at a minimum registration cost of R2.00 per site," Dr Viljoen said.

"The registration of a deed of transfer with the South African deeds office is a more expensive system of registration owing to a provision in the Deeds Registries Act of 1937 that a conveyancer must draw up the necessary documentation."

The amendment to Proclamation R293 would be promulgated in the government gazette on Wednesday, Dr Viljoen said.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Avoiding Sanctions

A page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 22 July says "the issue of sanctions on South Africa is moving to a head this week," with President Botha, the prosanctions governments and the constructive engagement countries playing a "power game." "It is unfortunate this game sometimes seems more important to them than achieving what South Africa most urgently needs — positive moves for change, and the goodwill of people across the spectrum to make progress possible." The editorial says the meeting between President Botha and Archbishop-elect Tutu may be a "flicker of hope" in the growing crisis since they are willing to "demonstrate the use of dialogue instead of confrontation." "Time is now so short that President Botha should feel impelled to speak out courageously before internal and foreign groupings commit themselves irretrievably to a bitter test of strength." "If something demonstrably positive and impressive to South Africa's own people could flow from this week's developments, and could lead to more talks beteween more key actors on the internal political stage, further sanctions could be postponed indefinitely, relieving pressure all round."

STAR on Commonwealth 'Club'

A second editorial on the same page says that calling the Commonwealth a "club" is an "apt appelation for a group wielding a heavy blunt instrument. The Commonwealth has become a pressure group specialising in blackmail in the most unfriendly way. One of the perks of Club membership is license to ignore human rights without public chastisement, provided the offences do not resemble old-style colonialism. That was where South Africa parted company with the Club, among whom are several exponents of fascist government, complete with masssacres, torture and detention without trial." The editorial says it is the members who are "menacing Britain with the Club" to impose sanctions on South Africa.

CITIZEN: Commonwealth Should Fold

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 22 July says South Africa is "being accused of helping to spark a constitutional crisis involving Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher," accused of "almost breaking up the Commonwealth," and "wrecking the Commonwealth Games. All because Mrs Thatcher won't impose immediate sanctions against South Africa." Yet, "other countries have dirtier hands than South Africa could be accused of having, morally and politically." Among other examples it notes that President Albert Rene of the Seychelles, which has joined the boycott, "can hardly point a finger at South Africa when it comes to talking of democratic rule in this part of the world" since he seized power in a coup. The editorial also points out that Zimbabwe has renewed its 21-year state of emergency "which shows how jolly democratic it isn't." With a "weird conglomeration of countries among the Games boycotters, one wonders whether (a) a constitutional crisis involving the Queen and Mrs Thatcher is really justified, (b) whether the Games deserve to be wrecked and (c) whether South Africa deserves to be singled out as the one country that must be punished by sanctions. The answer is 'no' to all three questions. So isn't it time Britons just let the Commonwealth fold its tents and disappear?"

ECONOMIST's 'Gold Bust' Panned

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 22 July says the "debate over sanctions is no longer a rational one, and therefore it is no longer possible to win it using rational arguments," but there is still "a need for cool heads" particularly in the corridors of political power, in big business, and among the respected journals of analysis. It is, therefore, particularly disappointing that normally so excellent a publication as *The Economist* should see fit to urge a 'gold bust' as the most effective possible sanction against SA." It believes that if Western central banks "flooded the market with gold from their vaults they would force down the price and bring South Africa to its knees." However, South Africa would have no choice but to default on its foreign debt. The editorial says that by gambling with gold, Western central bankers would "risk destroying for ever its age-old function as a store of value and compelling dependence on notoriously fickle paper currencies or Special Drawing Rights." They also risk other parties such as renegade bankers or the Russians "buying up the gold at bargain basement prices and thus gaining leverage if and when the gold price rises again." It is hoped that *The Economist* "had its tongue thrust firmly through its cheek when making the suggestion."

To U.S.: 'At Least Pay Attention'

On page 4 of *Business Day* Simon Barber writes from Washington that "this week, supposedly after much profound cogitation, the Reagan administration is to tell us what it really thinks of South Africa. The proper question is whether it has given the subject any thought at all." Barber says that the decision to nominate Robert Brown as ambassador to South Africa was a hasty decision, "crudely motivated, feckless and unconsidered," and that it was a "spur-of-the-moment political tactic." The nomination should have been checked out since Brown keeps friends and clients who have a record of "helping companies bust unions" and who are "the kind of corrupt parasite responsible for much of the mess Africa finds itself in." The White House should note that South Africa "may be a long way away, its problems may be intractable, but if you don't want to see it disintegrate into something truly nightmarish, at least pay attention."

SOWETAN on School Identity Documents

"There has been a deafening silence all round on the enforcement of identity cards for schoolchildren. Like most scandals which are left unchallenged the entire country will rue the day that

children — some of them hardly in their teens — were forced to carry identity documents," says a page 4 editorial in the Johannebsurg *Sowetan* in English on 22 July. Parents are hurting because their children have "become psychotic about carrying documents," and "most of the problems this country faces today stem from the enforcement of passes for black adults as well as the trauma and often humiliation that those documents caused." The editorial says that "history must now have taught us that for people to be hurting silently, and perhaps angrily inside, is worse than for them to make their grievances publicly known. It is better for all concerned that black parents express these protests right now instead of later when instability explodes into something worse." All parents are urged to call the Department of Education and Training's bluff. "The DET has to be told in no uncertain manner that these ID's are wrong. They will be unable to monitor little children, however hard they try. The Government failed to monitor the movement of adults."

Duncan on Identity Documents

On the same page, Sheena Duncan, advice office director of the Black Sash, writes in the "Focus" column that the new identity document is "the same for people of all race groups. There is no difference in the law between black and white people. The ID will be given to any person who is permanently and lawfully resident in South Africa." That means that all South African citizens are entitled to an ID. Foreigners who are permanently resident in South Africa with permission are also entitled to an ID." Duncan says that to apply for an identity document a black person can go to any office of the Department of Home Affairs and produce either a reference book, a birth certificate or other proof of birth together with two photographs. She also says that "everybody's fingerprints will be taken when they apply for an ID including the fingerprints of white, coloured and Indian people." "Any person who is lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa and who is entitled to an ID has freedom of movement," and "can work anywhere they can find a job." Black people can also be self-employed and start their own small business but are still "subject to by-laws of the local authority where they want to operate a business." Sheena Duncan points out that any black person "who is lawfully resident in South Africa can buy a site or a house in a black township," but due to the housing regulations in black townships which are still in force, is "still supposed to be listed on a house permit or to have a lodger's permit."

BEELD Wishes Thatcher 'Well'

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 22 July says in an editorial on page 10 that "it was Mrs Thatcher who once said let us put the "great" back in Britain." At the moment it seems as if the remnants of the once great British Empire are beginning to crumble. "We fear that the British themselves have made up the uncomfortable bed on which they now sleep." When South Africa was preparing to leave the Commonwealth it warned Britain that it too could be kicked out of that organization. Last night the Commonwealth threatened to break up because of Mrs Thatcher's "apathy in imposing sanctions" against South Africa. Geographically speaking Britain is getting smaller. However, Mrs Thatcher can still put the "great" back in Britain by refusing to be threatened. "Greatness lies in the spirit, in the heart. It is not a superficial trait. We wish Mrs Thatcher strength in the weeks ahead."

Visiting Unionists 'Wear Blinkers'

In another editorial on page 10 *Beeld* says "no one is so blind as one who does not want to see." The observation is applied to the so-called fact-finding missions to South Africa. An example of this is the recent visit by a group of international trade unionists who were invited by the Council of Unions of South Africa, and after 3 days in the country have decided that there is no solution to the South African problem. Despite the admission that progress has been made in the trade union movement, they are going back to call for more pressure on South Africa. "This can be expected from people who wear blinkers. One cannot blame South Africans if they feel that the government should be more selective about such fact-finding missions."

SOWETAN on Commonwealth

"It is very easy for white South Africans to shrug their shoulders while watching the Commonwealth tearing itself apart," says the page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 23 July. People are boycotting the games and urging their governments to impose sanctions because they "abhor apartheid," and South Africa responds by finding "breaches of human rights in other countries" and uses these to "whitewash itself." The editorial says that it is the black person "who feels the pinch of the shoe regardless of what is happening somewhere else." Once white South Africans turn to their black colleagues to hear what their needs are, "honest solutions will not continue to elude them." If they turn to blacks with the hope of "pulling the wool over their eyes," they will be disappointed, frustrated, and continue on the "mad merry-go-round of violence and counter-violence. We should see what is happening to the Commonwealth as a strong signal to us. Already the majority of blacks feel intimately touched by the events that white South Africans are scoffing at."

'Focus' on SA Citizenship

On the same page in the "Focus" column Sheena Duncan, advice office director of the Black Sash, says fewer than a quarter of the expected nine million people who have lost their South African citizenship will regain their citizenship since the Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha, "has told parliament that the Government thinks that 1,751,400 people will get South African citizenship." Duncan points out that applying for South African citizenship is not the same thing as applying for an identity document (ID). People who have property and family in one of the independent homelands and are afraid that citizenship might cause the homeland governments to victimize them, "can apply for a South African ID in order to have freedom of movement in South Africa," and "wait a while to apply for South African citizenship." The following people are entitled to get South African Citizenship: "Those who were born in South Africa before the date of independence of the homeland," those who "came from the homeland to South Africa after the date of independence but before July 1, 1986," "children who are under 21 years of age and one of whose parents have managed to get their South African citizenship back," and by naturalization. Sheena Duncan says that the pass laws and influx control "will not disappear until all the people who live in the independent homelands are free to move around South Africa as they choose," and "people who can get the new identity document are going to have a better chance of finding work than those who have bantustan passports."

BUSINESS DAY on RSA Economy

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 23 July says "at last there is a glimmer of light in the economic gloom," in a page 6 editorial. "The retreat of inflation from a rate of 20.7 percent in January to 16.9 perent in June is an indication that some benefit may be expected to emerge, along with all the misery, from the protracted depression." In the 70's, South Africa failed to "match the efforts of major trading partners to deal effectively with inflation" resulting in a "slide in the value of the currency, sky-high interest rates, excessive off-shore borrowings, and a debt burden that grew heavier with every drop in the exchange rate." The editorial says it is an "outmoded belief" that "more inflation is the price of higher employment." Inflation transfers "wealth from the property-less poor to the property-owning wealthy, a process which, if it has not actually caused civil unrest, has contributed nothing to stability." Fiscal drag is also another consequence of inflation and "allows the Receiver of Revenue to squeeze higher taxes out of people whose real income does not increase." It is hoped that having "achieved an apparent turning point in the fight against inflation, the fiscal and monetary authorities will not squander the gain by premature complacency. More than most countries, SA needs to observe the sound and conservative principles of economic management that, until the gold price rise of the seventies turned our heads, had served us very well indeed."

BUSINESS DAY on Insurance Claims

A page 6 editorial in the *Business Day* says "leading insurers report dramatic increases in car theft and housebreaking, both a reflection of the depression. Increased unemployment has, not surprisingly, been followed by an explosion of petty crime. Equally dramatic is the size of insurance claims," and "an increase in fraudulent claims is also a sign of the times. All this means that we are in for another round of poor year-end results from the short-term insurers, which last year were hit by heavy hail and rainstorm claims. And that, in turn, suggests that the vicious spiral of premium hikes is far from over."

Business Role in Social Reform

On the same page K.H. Hammonds says that "in an action that provoked international publicity and debate, General Motors MD Bob White wrote in a Port Elizabeth newspaper that his company would foot the legal expenses of any non-white arrested for trespassing on the city's white beaches." Hammond says South African business has "entered the political arena. In the last year, both local and foreign-owned companies have expanded the traditional interpretation of corporate social responsibility to include actions that directly question and confront government policy." Some executives say that "given the current crisis in SA and the perceived inability of government to act in the interest either of business or of the communities," the decision to act in a socially responsible manner "now requires political involvement," while other executives say business should "avoid the political route." Most executives agree that direct confrontation is most likely counterproductive. Even though there is the need for business involvement, a lack of practical strategy for implementation is admitted by former Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and Chief Minister of KwaZulu Mangosuthu Buthelezi. "Business leaders talk more often and more comfortably about creating a 'co-operative environment' for change — by initiating special programmes for development of black managers, by supporting educational programmes and, in general, by showing increasing awareness of and sensitivity to the economic needs of their employees and their communities. For now, it seems, these are the arenas in which business will produce substantial change — and actions like white's will remain the exception."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

"We have no doubt in our minds that barring a miracle, and we don't expect one, we are going to have some form of sanctions imposed on us," says the page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 23 July. It says that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opposes total sanctions and "will try to have them limited so that neither British trade interests nor British investments here will be harmed," but South Africa does not want limited sanctions. It wants "no sanctions at all." Limited sanctions imposed on South Africa will be a signal for it to "jettison its former friends and trading partners, batten down the hatches and prepare for a siege economy. The repercussions of sanctions on the Governemnt's ability to win support for further major reforms will be considerable too. For if the country adopts a laager mentality, it will not want to make the concessions that are necessary to give Blacks their rightful place in the socio-political order." The Chamber of Mines has disclosed that the initial effects of the mounting international sanctions campaign are "beginning to have an impact on the coal mining industry," and the position will worsen "if the call for total sanctions in the European Parliament is successful." The editorial says that South Africans don't deserve and don't want sanctions of any kind. If they are imposed "the consequences will be felt by the very people they are intended to help. Sanctions will also rebound on those who introduce them."

Government 'Misreads' Reagan Speech

"Cautious welcome from the Government and vigorous denunciations from Bishop Tutu — such contradictory responses within South Africa to President Reagan's policy speech yesterday show clearly how polarisation grows, how little time there really is," says a page 12 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 23 July. "We think it will be a tragedy if the Government wilfully misreads the speech as a signal that it is doing more or less all right on the reform front. That President Reagan felt obliged to make a major policy statement indicates how crucial the issue has become." If South Africa allows President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher to "topple" when they hold out "so strongly against further sanctions" it will "not only do two allies disservice but ensure implicably hostile successors." President Reagan has asked for the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of political organisations as "the price of his support." He has also asked for "a timetable for the total dismantling of apartheid." South Africa could "argue that he has no right to make demands. But that is to argue that it doesn't want this last chance from the world."

Land Act a 'Mistake'

Hannes de Wet writes on the same page that "a 70-year-long tragedy of mistake upon mistake," is the story of the way in which land rights for blacks in South Africa have been handled since the beginning of the century. Progressive Federal Party member Nic Olivier says, " 'Apart from the dompas, nothing has created as much bitterness, hate and resentment as our arrangements

through the years which limited blacks to own and acquire land.' " "The act of 1913 reserved about 10.5 million morgen of land for black occupation and stipulated that no black could own land outside this area," and in 1936, through the Native Trust and Land Act, Parliament provided for an extra 7.25 million morgen of land for blacks, but "the hope that these measures would satisfy blacks' hunger for land had long evaporated." Olivier says, " 'If we talk about reform and a new dispensation in South Africa, the question of rural land for blacks will have to be one of the first issues to be addressed — otherwise our talks about a new dispensation for blacks will remain unacceptable.' " He also says, " 'If one looks back to this period of 70 years, one is surprised that we were dumb, stupid, short-sighted and insensitive enough not to realise what we were doing to those people. Indeed, we have created a situation in which the black man became a stranger in his own country.' "

P.W. Botha's Courage Applauded

On the same page Robin Drew writes on an interview with former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith who says, " 'The South African Government is showing great courage in standing up to what is plain blackmail,' " and " 'President Botha's Government is handling the situation very well. When one considers how much the present government has done over the last couple of years to remove racial discrimination, it should be applauded not criticized for its actions.' " Smith believes that the real problem in South Africa is not a racial one but that " 'Russia is trying to gain control of the strategic treasure house of southern Africa.' " Smith says he is appalled at the "ignorance of people and their double standards" since there are dozens of countries where there is "less justice and freedom than in South Africa" but no criticism is voiced of them. On the question of the release of Nelson Mandela, he says, " 'I find it difficult to see how you can let anybody out of prison who says he is going to act illegally and unconstitutionally and promote terrorism.' " Smith also believes that in the end sanctions will not be imposed on South Africa since they will not work, when it is "as easy as falling off a wall for South Africa to break them." Yet, he believes that sanctions "could be disastrous" for South Africa's neighbours. Smith says the ANC is a "communist-oriented organisation" and if it is to form the government, Russia will "be in control in South Africa."

CAPE TIMES Sees Drift to Isolation

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 16 July, says that ambassadorial changes can "signal shifts in relations between countries and it is evident that such a shift is well under way. The most likely consequence, unfortunately could be less American involvement in this region rather than the contrary. Washington has done its level best to be helpful and to encourage evolutionary political change only to be told by president Botha, in effect, to go and jump in a lake." The editorial says, since 1985, there has been a "hardening of public opinion," and that American television audiences "were horrified by South African police methods, including the whipping of demonstrators and the notorious 'Trojan Horse' episode in Athlone. Anti-apartheid sentiment reached hurricane force." The declaration of a state of emergency, the clampdown on the press and the detentions "all served to intensify the negative trend." "Whatever happens in the public sector as a result, the American private sector is already disinvesting on a massive scale on economic as much as political grounds. People do not believe that strong-arm tactics will get South Africa anywhere. Nothing short of an acceptable accommodation of black political aspirations will restore confidence. And so the drift into isolation goes on and the prospect of a siege economy draws closer by the day."

Compromise 'Best Option'

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 21 July, says Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape town has put forward a plan for "massive investment" in South Africa, propelling it "out of a crippling recession towards an annual growth rate of 8 percent and offering the prospect of overcoming chronic poverty." For the plan, South Africa will have to form a government of "national reconciliation, drawing the Nationalist government and its main black adversaries together in an interim administration which would hammer out a new constitution." This proposal is viewed as "positive and practical." However, a deadlock is foreseen because "the State, while able to contain the violence racking the country, is unable to eliminate it," and "neither side will be able to achieve its goals but each will be able to inflict tremendous damage on the other. As Professor Welsh puts it, the problem is how to persuade the conflicting groups that negotiation leading to a compromise is much the best option for all."

Desolate Middle Ground in RSA

Robin Hallett writes from England and says on the same page that in the machinery of international opinion-forming about South Africa, *The Economist* periodical "occupies a position of very considerable importance." Hallett then points out that *The Economist* said in an editorial that " 'between such implacable rocks (as right-wing Afrikaners and black militants) the much vaunted middle ground of democratic reform is likely to be a desolate place.' " Hallett says that "all societies have their contradictions, their paradoxes. But in South Africa the contradictions seem sharper than elsewhere between bloody mindedness and human decency, callousness and compassion, an ostrich-like indifferncе to other people's problems and a passionate commitment to moral values. Such contradictions generate movement — and where there is movement, there cannot not be hope." Referring to a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) broadcast between a BBC correspondent and seven South Africans, including two ANC members, two Afrikaners and two English speakers, Hallett says that listening to the interview and remembering the editorial, the "middle ground" written about in the editorial "did not seem quite to desolate a place" the editorialist with his "exasperated generalization made it sound."

TRANSVALER on Economic Growth Rate

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 21 July, says in an editorial on page 16 that "the insight of an expert is not needed to observe that the message of the South African economy is getting clearer by the day." Unless the political and constitutional problems are solved, the growth rate will remain static with a lack of business confidence and uncertainty among the ordinary people. Recently, the South African Reserve Bank governor said he does not think the expected 3-percent growth rate will be achieved. The reasons for the economic ills are apparent. Uncertainty about the constitutional future and threatening sanctions have resulted in the economy not responding to the latest drastic measures to revive it. "It is clear that solutions cannot be found

immediately, but it does not mean that attempts at solving the problems should be relaxed."

Unconditional ANC Negotiations A Problem

Johannebsurg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 23 July says in an editorial on page 8 that "as far as the opposition to sanctions and an understanding of the negative results thereof are concerned, South Africa has two solid allies in President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher." It is this understanding, as indicated by President Reagan, that is encouraging. The real problem is that the governemnt is expected to negotiate with the ANC unconditionally.

Howe Part of Peace Process

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 23 July says in an editorial on page 10 that, "We are glad that Sir Geoffrey Howe began his South African visit by saying that this is not the last chance for peace in South Africa." Responsible people know that in politics there is seldom such finality. A make-or-break approach is not what is needed. Apparently the Thatcher government and the Reagan administration want change in South Africa to take place in a responsible manner. "Sir Geoffrey's view that he is part of the ongoing peace process is to be welcomed."

CITIZEN on Reagan Stance

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 24 July says: "South Africans, watching the growing pressures for sanctions, will be pleased at the uncompromising attitude taken by President Reagan." However, South Africans should understand that "Congress is in the mood for tough sanctions." The editorial also says that the "chagrin of sanctioneers is epitomised by Bishop Desmond Tutu's outburst: 'I found the speech nauseating. I think the West, for my part, can go to hell.' " But the editorial says "the majority of people will welcome the way in which President Reagan has come down on the side of peaceful change." The editorial concurs with Reagan's strong stance on the ANC and says "we believe that if it is Soviet-armed and some of its elements are engaged in calculated terror, there should be no discussions with the ANC, certainly not until it renounces violence." Concerning the pace of change, the government is committed to reform and will "continue this policy, and hopefully, speed it up." The editorial says that South Africans do "not have to show gratitude" toward President Reagan by falling over themselves to please him since he doesn't expect it from them. "We do want a new South Africa, we are in the process of bringing this about, and if other countries would only follow President Reagan's example and stop threatening us with sanctions, the Government's path to a shared society would be made much easier."

Government Avoids 'Proper Consultation'

"What on earth makes it so difficult for the Government to speak to and consult residents when a major issue such as the rent one becomes a problem," asks a page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 24 July. "It seems officials will always try the easy way out of solving problems that affect the lives of thousands of people, without having the decency to get proper consultation going. If the people launch certain protest actions and make certain demands, the usual tactic is to come over tough, and then provide solutions somewhere in the secrecy of official meetings, without trying to understand the problem." This is dangerous since "confrontational stances are quickly assumed." When the authorities approach the rent problem with threats to evict people and then physically put the threats into action, they "harden the resolve of most people not to pay rent. It is about time that the Government realised black people are tired of being ordered about in such a unilateral fashion."

'Focus' on Censorship

"The censorship laws under the state of emergency have pushed authors and publishers to the wall," says Nat Diseko in the "Focus" column on the same page. Due to the inception of the Publications Appeal Board, "which could declare any publication undesirable, writers and publishers of books have had to tread ever so lightly in order not to cause offence. But provisions under the state of emergency have given the Minister of Law and Order and his officers powers that go beyond formal censorship. Authors, publishers and booksellers now have to be even more cautious." Regarding the emergency regulations, author Nadine Gordimer says: " 'One of the gravest aspects is the intimidation of printers and booktraders who are responsible for the distribution of the books we write and produce.' " Mike Kirkwood, senior editor of Ravan Press, says it is "most disturbing" that some booksellers are taking books off their shelves and in effect practicing self-censorship. He also says that some printers have returned manuscripts fearing they might be contravening the censorship regulations if they go ahead with printing. Some publishers, too, are afraid to appraise certain books that they feel can result in them writing reviews that can contain "subversive statements." Author Sipho Sephamala says: " 'The censorship laws are going to accentuate the ignorance that has been prevalent in the country. Once people are not exposed to ideas that prevail in the rest of the world, they become like stunted plants that have grown in soil that is impoverished.' " Censorship is seen as " 'a logical extension of the whole system of repression' " by Professor Es'kia Mphalele. He says, " 'suppressing the imagination and ideas politicises the young and instils in them a spirit of revolt because the human mind will not allow itself to be chained indefinately.' " Diseko points out that the South African Media Council called for the repeal of the emergency regulations as "they affected the media."

STAR on Sanctions

"Reports that the South African coal industry is beginning to feel the effects of a fall-off in exports and may have to retrench miners should be salutary," says a page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 24 July. "It is estimated that about 200,000 people (including dependents) could lose their livelihoods if coal sanctions snowball." The editorial says the pro-sanctions lobby abroad should note these effects, and the National Union of Mineworkers' belief that "things can't get worse for its black members," is "fallacious." The government too must "get rid of the idea that sanctions are nothing more than bad-tasting medicine — and that the mouth can soon be cleansed." British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit "offers a last chance to escape the unpleasant consequences of being sent to Coventry by the international community." "So matters are poised on a knife-edge. President Botha should give Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan good reason for sticking to their view that sanctions are not the answer."

Protest Through Advertising Columns

"In South Africa's crucial years, when all but the most political naive could perceive that apartheid was a treacherous blind alley, there was only a thin quaver of dissent from voters. The thunderous silence and excessive complacency encouraged the Government to blunder onwards for nearly four decades. In truth, most believed — and still do, astonishingly — that the South African ship of state was unsinkable," says another editorial on the same page. A solution, which concerned South Africans who legally want to "stand up and be counted" have found, is to "use newspaper advertising as a medium." "It would be starry-eyed to believe at this stage that the Government will turn about, restore therule of law and various freedoms, and abolish apartheid because it is the stated wish of some voters." However, it is important that "ordinary men and women, whose future is being tossed on to the wild waters, should at least be saying what they think about it all."

STAR on Plea for Emergency Repeal

A further editorial on the same page says that the "well-motivated plea" by the Media Council for the repeal of the emergency "deserves better than the contemptuous treatment given it by the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel." "The emergency is interfering with the democratic process. In the national interest the government cannot afford to ignore the damage the emergency is doing."

'Radical' Solution Needed

On the same page Peter Fabricius writes that in an address to the Graduate School of Business Association in Cape Town, Prof David Welsh, head of the University of Cape Town's department of political studies, proposed a plan "which included a government of national reconciliation — including the African National Congress — backed by aid and democratic guarantees from an international consortium." Professor Welsh acknowledged that the plan was " 'radical and fantastic,' but said the situation had become so 'intractable and desperate' that 'old styles of thinking' were no longer adequate." Welsh said the only alternative to the plan was " 'a steady descent into degenerative decline' and the destruction of the country's infrastructure."

Sanctions 'Agony' Prolonged

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 22 July says that suspension rather than outright renunciation of violence by the ANC is "the best which could be expected at this early stage." Yet President Botha's insistence that Mandela renounce violence outright as a condition for his release and the government's entering into negotiations with the ANC is a signal that Botha "has no intention whatever of negotiating with the ANC but is determined to crush the organization and achieve an outright military victory." The editorial points out that despite Botha's continued dialogue with Bishop Tutu, the dialogue with the West appears to be "grinding to a halt." "The pro-sanctions mood of public opinion in Europe, the United States and Britain is becoming intense, forcing decisions upon Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan which they would much rather put off, if they cannot avoid them altogether." Yet, Pretoria "feels impelled to shake its fist defiantly at the world while retreating into laager." Negotiation with "Mandela and the ANC and with other significant black leaders and organizations is inevitable. Why prolong the country's agony?"

Emergency Under Pressure

A second page 6 editorial in the *Cape Times* says the public pressure for the state of emergency to be lifted serves as a "much-needed reminder to the government that the citizens whose interests it purports to represent are not complacent about the extraordinary powers now wielded in the name of the state." Thus far much of the pressure has been on the legal front but is likely to "grow on other fronts as well. As Bishop Tutu advised President Botha yesterday, the government would do well to lift the emergency."

CAPE TIMES on Botha, Tutu Dialogue

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 23 July says President Botha's "penchant for issuing extended statements" after meetings such as the one between himself and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town Desmond Tutu, "is not to be encouraged, particularly when he takes it upon himself to lecture Bishop Tutu on how to be a good South African. Patriotism is not an Afrikaner Nationalist monopoly." However, "it remains encouraging that President Botha is for once listening to a black public figure who is not part of the established governmental framework." Bishop Tutu is not only a churchman but also a "significant black leader" since "so many recognized and influential black leaders and organizations are prevented by law from taking part any in political life. Others have to stand in, pending the release of leaders such as Mr Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. Meanwhile, President Botha and Bishop Tutu should keep talking."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas Prosecutions

"The authorities' dogged persistence in using the Group Areas Act to harass married people who wish to live together but do not have the same race classification is both callous and inconsistent," says another editorial on the same page. "This continued hounding of citizens whose marriages have been effectively legalized by the repeal of the infamous Mixed Marriages Act is all the more reprehensible in the present political climate" since it is taking place at a time when "blacks are already setting up businesses in the city centre thanks to the government decision to open certain central business districts for free trading." The editorial says "it would appear that the authorities are not being not only inconsistent but spiteful in persisting with the prosecution of couples who merely wish to live with the marriage partner of their choice. The government could win some much-needed applause by ordering a stop to these Group Area prosecutions."

RSA Under International Scrutiny

Michael Acott writes on the same page in the "Politics Midweek" column that South Africa should learn that it is "a major focus of international attention, and will remain so until the system of government changes." He says that the South African race policies and human rights record "have long given offence to most of the rest of the world," and "the pace of reform is generally considered inadequate." He also says that it is irrelevant that "many of those who throw stones at South Africa live in glass houses." The advent of formal apartheid in 1948 sent "ripples of revulsion" around the world which are now coming back at South Africa as "waves of protest." Acott says that until South Africa has a new constitution and a government more representative of all the people of South Africa it "might as well

get used to being on the centre of the world stage."

BUSINESS DAY on Reagan, Thatcher

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 24 July says "President Ronald Reagan's surprisingly forthright rejection of punitive sanctions against South Africa has drawn the predictable condemnation from people like Bishop Desmond Tutu who say 'To hell with the West.' " However, "the bishop's curse may be premature" since "U.S. sanctions, in some or other degree, remain on the cards." The editorial says the British Labour Party is "hell-bent (to use a bishop's word) on sanctions, even if to do so it must misrepresent Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as a fascist and slander South African liberals as racists. A moral crusade, tainted by unholy glee." But Margaret Thatcher has "met the tide head-on" and she and Reagan are not ready "to destroy SA in order to save it." "Smashing one of the world's major trading nations and mineral exporters would be capricious and unpredictable." Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan work together to "preserve structures against disintegration, not simply because their immediate political interests so demand, but because they share an instintive feeling that little good can arise from destructive means. Heaven help us, bishops and all, if the West ever does go to hell."

'Hijacking' of Right Wing

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 22 July says in an editorial on page 18 that "apparently all right-wing groups are not happy about the way in which Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and his Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] are busy hijacking this wing of South African politics." Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) leader Mr Jaap Marais has expressed concern at the manner in which he and the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, are being relegated to the background in the process of establishing a right-wing front. Mr Marais' frustration is understandable because he rejects the white homeland policy. Dr Treurnicht, who received the AWB with open arms, can reduce the tension by categorically stating where he stands in relation to the inward struggle developing around him.

BEELD on Reagan Speech

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 24 July says in an editorial on page 10 that it is expected that "certain South Africans would be offended by some statements made by President Reagan on South Africa." The negative comment on certain aspects of the system of government is "irritatingly predictable to some of our leaders," Yet "we choose to concentrate on the positive aspects of his speech." So much of the understanding South Africa has demanded of the outside world has been expressed in his speech. He has even referred to the barbaric deeds of the ANC. He has emphasized many points in South Africa's favor, and put the case of South Africa in a manner that had not been done in years. No one is surprised at the criticism leveled at South Africa. However, everything taken into consideration, it is the most important support South Africa has received in the past year or two. "It is not every day that the leader of the West speaks about South Africa in such a way. It would be a pity if the opportunity it affords us was not used."

SWAZILAND

Mswati Pledges Commitment to 'Border Adjustment'

MB231805 Mababen Television Service in SiSwati 1630 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Address by King Mswati III to the nation at Ludzidzini Royal Residence Cattle Byre on 23 July — recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: I am here to tell you that, since the coronation, I have not thanked the nation for its commendable behavior on that occassion. I am grateful for all the preparations for the occassion and for the assistance rendered by other nations. I would also like to express my gratitude to the queen mother, the chiefs, and the nation as a whole for holding the fort while I was away at school. Even though there was apparent friction in the country, I am pleased there were no reports of bloodshed. King Somhlolo used to say a king is a king through his people, and I still maintain that today.

Fellow countrymen, I would also like to assure you that I will continue to address you in the cattle byre and nowhere else. My countrymen, I am still working on the question of border adjustment. I have not abandoned it; I am going ahead with it. I would request that the chiefs stay in touch, meeting to discuss issues of concern to the nation. I thank you, my countrymen.

ZAMBIA

Reportage on British Foreign Secreatary's Visit

Howe Arrives in Lusaka

MB241831 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] British foreign secretary and current chairman of the European Economic Community, EEC, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Lusaka today for talks with President Kaunda. Sir Geoffrey and his wife were met on arrival at Lusaka International Airport by Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga. He is due to meet President Kaunda tonight at State House.

Sir Geoffrey did not make a statement on arrival at the airport but is certain to brief President Kaunda on the results of his latest shuttle to South Africa, where he conferred with South African President P.W. Botha and his foreign minister. He is due to return to South Africa for the second round of talks with South African authorities.

Kaunda Rebukes Howe

HK250038 Hong Kong AFP in English 0031 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, July 25 (AFP) — President Kenneth Kaunda of

Zambia sharply rebuked the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on his arrival here Thursday, telling him he was unwelcome on grounds Britain and the United States were conspiring to uphold apartheid.

"As a fellow human being, Mr. Foreign Minister, you are welcome, but as a messenger you are not welcome at all", Mr. Kaunda said. "I have agreed to meet you for two reasons. One, because you are a Briton under the queen whom I respect so much, and because of the EEC".

His voice rising in anger, Mr. Kaunda referred to President Ronald Reagan's speech this week ruling out sanctions against Pretoria, and said: "I see some conspiracy between Reagan and Thatcher. If your colleagues are serious about change to avoid bloodshed, Reagan wouldn't have delivered that speech".

As Sir Geoffrey flushed, and Zambian officials looked taken aback, Mr. Kaunda added: "You are kissing apartheid, you and Ronald Reagan, and I cannot accept that, Sir Geoffrey, I do not know what you will achieve from this mission".

Sir Geoffrey, visibly shaken, defended his southern African mission as president of the European Community's Council of Ministers and denied there was any conspiracy to protect apartheid.

He said the purpose of his mission was to reaffirm the central position of the EEC, "that of ensuring the end of apartheid as soon as possible".

The situation was very serious and he had for that reason proposed solutions to the South African Government. It was clear the necessary changes would require "an ear of reason" on the part of the Pretoria government, Sir Geoffrey added.

Kaunda Interviewed by BBC

MB250847 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" Program]

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is now on his way to Botswana for the next leg of his mission to southern Africa. His reception there is likely to be better than the one he received in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, from President Kaunda who bitterly attacked British and U.S. policy on South Africa.

The British delegation, though are saying that the talks which followed the Zambian president's outburst amounted to a very serious discussion about various ways to get a dialogue going in South Africa.

When the BBC's John Simpson spoke to President Kaunda a short time ago, he asked whether Sir Geoffrey had given any signs of hope for a negotiated settlement there.

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] It is a pity, John, that I am given to keeping confidence, confidentiality, of even those ideas with which I totally disagree. But what I can say, I received no other hope at all from what Sir Geoffrey told me. As I said last night, as a man, a human being, a free human being, he is welcome. We knew from the beginning that this mission would not achieve anything. Now, by his standards, by the standards of the Ronald Reagans of this world, the Margaret Thatchers of this world, maybe it did — obtained something. I have seen nothing at all to bring hope to my troubled mind. Nothing at all.

[Simpson] But it sounds though from what you say that President Botha did give him some grounds for thinking that there might be the possibility of starting dialogue in South Africa?

[Kaunda] None that he told me. I got nothing all round. Nothing [word indistinct] on anything that would give me hope that we're moving in some direction that might avert the holocaust I have spoken about all this time.

[Simpson] As a result of what you heard last night from Sir Geoffrey, is it more or less likely that Zambia will withdraw from the Commonwealth after the conference in just over a week's time?

[Kaunda] I cannot say what I am going to do at this point in time because much will be determined by the summit in London. It's only a week from now, probably they will act different [word indistinct] and indeed we have the people of Britian themselves, other nations...[changes thought] Rajiv Gandhi comes from the so-called Third World, as I do. So I have to see what leaders are going to do at the summit. If nothing comes out of that conference, I must reluctantly be forced to make that move and [word indistinct] to quit or not. I have put it before my Central Committee, that I am going to London with a very clear mind, without any prejudice at all, because I know that if I took that action, if I must, it would be a very, very [word indistinct] I know this much in my life. So, I am not taking this lightly. [end recording]

Prime Minister Cites Zimbabwean Peace Example

MB222030 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane said today that Zimbabwe's demonstration that peace can prevail through racial integration is a source of inspiration and pride for Africa. In a statement released today, the prime minister said that by accommodating former rebel leader Ian Smith, Zimbabwe has shown that peace can be achieved through racial harmony. Mr Musokotwane's remakers were made last week when he bid farewell to outgoing Zimbabwe High Commissioner to Zambia Mr K. Nyati.

Defense Minister in Bulgaria for Talks

For coverage of the visit of Defense Minister Malimba Masheke to Bulgaria, including talks with Bulgarian military officials, see the Bulgaria section of the 24 July East Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Continues Appeal for One-Party System

MB240634 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 July 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has appealed to all people to work towards the unity of political parties in the country. He noted that in a multi-party system of government there is always a recurring possibility of conflict.

Speaking at a reception at the Bulawayo State House last night, Comrade Mugabe said all those who died or became disabled for the independence of the country did so without thinking of their (?task). He added that the armed struggle was executed against a background of who was able to carry out the mission.

Earlier, Comrade Mugabe was conferred the freedom of the city of Bulawayo by the City Council. Speaking at the ceremony, he said only a secure Bulawayo, free from bandits and dissidents can substantially heighten his pride of being a free citizen of the city. The prime minister said the drought and the difficulties of the security situation brought about by South Africa and the bandits have put constraints on the growth of the country's economy. He urged the Bulaway City Council to engage in meaningful productive ventures including joint ventures with the private sector.

New Police Rank Structure Announced

MB230524 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2155 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Bulawayo, July 23 SAPA — The Zimbabwan prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today announced a new police rank structure policy which will complete the Africanisation of Zimbabwes once white-dominated force.

Opening a new police station at Ntumbane, the scene after independence of fierce fighting between rival guerrillas of his own ZANLA forces and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA, Mr Mugabe said the present rank system was being modified. All entrants would in future join at the same rank.

For the past quarter century, since the ranks of "white trooper" and "African constable" were abolished, entrants with GCE (General Certificate of Education) 0-level were admitted as "patrol officers" (a non-commissioned rank) and those with basic education as constables. 0-level is slightly below South African matric.

Until 1978 there were no blacks above the rank of patrol officer. Since then many black NCO's who joined as constables have been commissioned. The Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP] now has its second black commissioner, Mr Henry Nukurazhizha, his predecessor having being dismissed for alleged misconduct.

Former guerrillas, most from ZANLA, have entered as patrol officers and been given accelerated promotion.

There are believed to be less than 100 whites left in the estimated 8,000-member ZRP, which until 1980 retained the anachronistic title "British/South Africa Police," a relic of its origin in 1890 as Cecil Rhodes' British/South Africa Company police.